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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/63 - 10/29/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA WILBERT H. KERE	TYPED BY jr
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE 11/25/80		CHARACTER OF CASE IS CONFIDENTIAL (U)	

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64. #291,768
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Copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact that it is office of origin in this matter. Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Portland for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained herein.

This report is classified confidential because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13, SF T-15 through SF T-60, SF T-62 through SF T-65, SF T-67 through SF T-74, and others, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. Request Recd. DATE FORW. DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO Date Fwd. HOW FORW. How Fwd. BY: <i>[Signature]</i>		Notations CONFIDENTIAL (U)

79 DEC 23 1964

- cc report 808 R. B.

14
SF 100-53902
FSP/evs

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~

	Name	Disposition	
(34)	[redacted] <i>Calif.</i>	Hung Jury, 9/30/64	b6 b7C
(35)	[redacted]	Dismissed	

[redacted] is a current member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. *X*

[SF T-23, 6/26/64] *X*

(36)	[redacted]	90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, \$200 fine or 40 days county jail.	b6 b7C
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(37)	[redacted] <i>Calif.</i>	30 days county jail, 20 days suspended sentence, \$110 fine or 20 days county jail, 6 months probation.	b6 b7C
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attended
On June 11, 1963, a meeting of the Professional Cultural Section of the *meetings* Southern California District CP was held at [redacted] [redacted] was not present; however, mention was made that [redacted] was interested in attending a class being held by the Youth Committee, Southern California District CP. *(X)(u)*

[SF T-42, 6/14/63] *X*

On September 29, 1963, [redacted] was elected to the Education Committee of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter.

[SF T-37, 10/11/63] *Calif.*

[redacted] father, was a current member of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District CP, Los Angeles. *X*

[SF T-42, 2/10/64] *X*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

15
SF 100-53902
FSP/evs

Name

Disposition

[redacted]
mother, was a current member of
Wing Club, Professional Cultural
Southern California District CP, X

(U)

b6
b7C

[SF T-42, 11/15/61] X (u)

(38) [redacted]

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

(39) [redacted]

6/15/64 bench warrant
issued, forfeited \$56
bail, 5 days county
jail, stayed to 6/15/64.

On February 25, 1964 [redacted] attended
a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of
the SWP in Oakland. X

Socialist Workers Party of America

[SF T-24, 3/18/64] X (u)

b6
b7C

(40) [redacted]

90 days county jail,
45 days suspended sen-
tence, \$200 fine, \$20
penalty.

b6
b7C

(41) [redacted]

60 days county jail,
1 year probation,
\$200 fine.

b6
b7C

[redacted] as a San Francisco Bay Area
representative attended the founding con-
vention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America
which was held during the period from June 19-
to June 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue,
San Francisco. X

Calif.

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] X (u)

[redacted] attended the W.E.B. DuBois Club of
San Francisco convention of July 11, 1964,
at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. X

[SF T-29, 7/13/64] X (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SF 100-53902
FSP/evs

Name	Disposition
(42) [redacted]	90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sen- tence, \$200 fine or 40 days county jail. CONFIDENTIAL b6 b7C
(43) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C
(44) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(45) [redacted]	Acquitted.

In 1945, [redacted] was a member of the
Columbus Branch, Professional Section,
San Francisco CP. X

Calif
[SF T-129, 9/4/45] X (u)

[redacted] was a member of the Profes-
sional Section of the San Francisco
County CP in 1950. X

member

[SF T-93, 5/2/50] X (u)

(46) [redacted] Acquitted b6 b7C

[redacted] has been a member of the
San Francisco Branch of the SWP during
the past year. X *Calif*

Socialist Workers Party
[SF T-26, 10/2/64] (u) b6 b7C

On March 6, 1964, the following individuals were ob-
served participating in the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace
Hotel between 6:30 p.m. and 10:25 p.m.

[SF T-94, 3/9/64] (u)

[redacted] was a member of the
Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP; Litera-
ture Instructor and member of the BAYSA,
and member of the National Committee of the
Young Socialist Alliance. *Calif*

Socialist Workers Party
[SF T-23, 1/15/64 and 3/13/64] (u) b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

[redacted]
Source stated she had been a member of the LYL from the spring of 1951 to the summer of 1956. Source related that during this period she knew [redacted] as a member of the LYL.

Labor Youth League
[SF T-95, 3/2/62] X(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Calif.

[redacted]
[redacted]
On January 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a business meeting of the BAYSA [redacted]

Young Socialist Alliance
[SF T-23, 2/19/64] X(u)

Calif.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] continued to be a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP and still attended branch meetings after expulsion of her husband [redacted] from the SWP.

member-socialist
Workers Party

b6
b7C

Calif.

[redacted]
[SF T-23, 1/15/64] X(u)

At a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch on November 5, 1963, a letter was read from the national office of the SWP. This letter stated that [redacted] was expelled from the SWP and was charged with two others with teaching and organizing groups in opposition to SWP resolutions.

Former member
Socialist workers
Party

b6
b7C

Calif.

[SF T-24, 11/13/63] X(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18
SF 100-53902
FSP/evs

On March 6, 1964, the following individuals were demonstrating at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

[SF T-96, 3/9/64] X(u)

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a member of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco from 1956-1962 and from 1960-1962 was a member of the National Lawyers Guild executive board in San Francisco. X(u)

[SF T-31, 1/22/62] X(u)

As of March 28, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. X

[SF T-97, 4/9/64] X(u)

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Calif.
On February 3, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP, Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X)(u)

[SF T-14, 3/7/64] X(u)

[redacted]

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the CP.

Calif. [SF T-9, 3/1/64] X(u)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

[redacted]
On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP in San Francisco. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

(Socialist Workers Party)
[SF T-21, 3/5/64] (u)

[redacted]
Source identified [redacted] as a current member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. X

b6
b7C

[SF T-30, 11/8/63] X(u)

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] of Los Altos, California, who was a source for the FBI in the CP from 1947 to 1959 appeared before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco on May 13, 1960. In a sworn testimony PRUSSIAN stated that [redacted] was a member of the Palo Alto Cell of the CP from 1956 to 1959. He is the father of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Characterization of [redacted] appears in that on Youth For Jobs in the appendix hereto and on Page 132 of this report.
[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

Source reported between 6:00 P. M. March 6, 1964, and 3:00 A. M. March 7, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[SF T-71] X(U)
3/9/64

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In February, 1964, [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the Maritime Club of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP) (X)(U)

[SF T-11] X(U)
3/2/64

[REDACTED]

CARL BLOICE

Source identified CARL BLOICE as a current member of the SFCCP. X(U)

[SF T-98] X(U)
10/9/63

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

Source reported that on March 6, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the picket lines at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

[SF T-99
3/9/64]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

[redacted]

with [redacted]

who was marching arm-in-arm

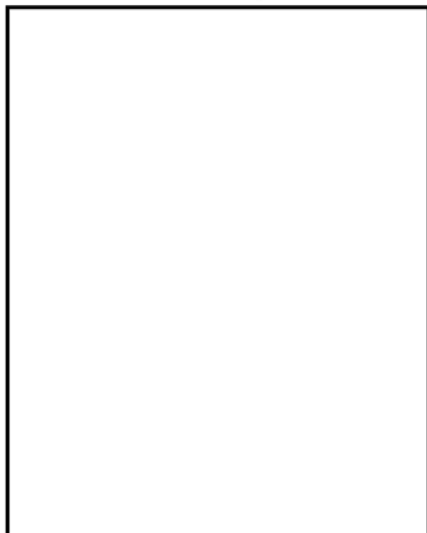
[redacted]

of the
American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

[SF T-100
2/10/64]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Calif.

A characterization for AIMS is appended hereto.



Source reported that between 6:00 P. M. March 6, 1964, and 3:00 A. M. March 7, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the picket lines at the Sheraton-Palaco Hotel, San Francisco:

[SF T-101
3/9/64]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

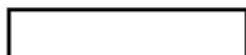


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Source reported that on March 6, 1964, from 6:00 P. M. to 8:15 P. M. he observed the following individuals in front of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

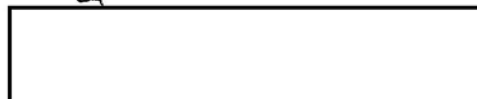
[SF T-102]
[3/11/64] X(u)



On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFBSWP) in San Francisco.

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-217]
[3/5/64] X(u)



On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the SFBSWP in San Francisco. X(u)

[SF T-21]
[3/5/64] X(u)



On February 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the SWP in San Francisco. X(u)

[SF T-21]
[2/27/64] X(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
On December 10, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBBSWP) in Oakland, California. (u)
Socialist Workers Party
[SF T-24, 12/13/63] (u)

[redacted]
On October 12, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class at his residence, 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. (u)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[SF T-14, 10/22/62] (u)

[redacted]
On December 4, 1963, [redacted] was elected to the Executive Committee of the SFBSWP.

b6
b7C

[SF T-21, 12/5/63] (u)

[redacted]
On March 24, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the OBBSWP in Oakland. (u)

b6
b7C

[SF T-24, 4/7/64] (u)

Socialist Workers Party

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E. CADILLAC AGENCY (3/14/64).

(SFPD), has informed that picketing commenced at 4:00 P. M. on March 13, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. The demonstration was led by the NAACP and joined by CORE and AHCED.

[redacted] went on to say that at 5:20 P. M., [redacted] Manager of the Cadillac Agency, read a statement to the 150 pickets who were parading inside the showroom, that the building was not open for the purpose of demonstration, and requested the demonstrators to leave. The picketing continued both inside and outside the building. Pickets left peacefully at 6:00 P. M., which was closing time. No arrests were made.

Continuing, picketing resumed at the Cadillac Agency on Saturday, March 14, 1964, by the same groups. At 1:00 P. M., Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, President of the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP, who was in charge of the demonstration, invited the pickets to join him inside and to continue the picketing both inside and out. Dr. BURBRIDGE requested anyone under 18 years of age not to picket inside because of legal difficulties. Approximately 200 pickets entered the showroom.

[redacted] went on to say that at 1:10 P. M. March 14, 1964, [redacted] read the statement that the building was not open for the purpose of demonstration, and requested the pickets to leave. Following him, Captain [redacted] of the SFPD, supervising captain of the district, warned the group that unless they dispersed immediately they would be arrested. Approximately 100 demonstrators left the building. Those remaining assumed a sitting position awaiting arrest and began singing "We Shall Overcome."

[redacted] has informed that the pickets returned to the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, on March 16, 1964. More than 60 pickets formed a long oval in front of the main entrance of the building, chanting and singing. In accordance with a two-week moratorium on civil disobedience invoked March 14, 1964, by civil rights groups leaders and Mayor JOHN F. SHELLEY, San Francisco, the pickets made no attempt to enter the automobile showrooms.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

They arrived at 4:30 P. M. and dispersed abruptly at 6:00 P. M., which was closing time for the showroom.

Continuing, [redacted] has informed that at 4:15 P. M., March 18, 1964, approximately 150 pickets paraded in front of the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, in protest of alleged discriminatory hiring policies. The pickets made no attempt to enter the showroom, and there were no arrests.

[redacted] has informed that 110 were arrested at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964, and were charged with violations of the following:

Section 415, Penal Code, State of California
(Disturbing the Peace);

Section 602J, Penal Code, State of California
(Trespassing with Intent to Interfere with a
Lawfully Operated Business);

Section 407, Penal Code, State of California
(Unlawful Assembly);

Section 409, Penal Code, State of California
(Refusal to Disperse and Remaining on Premises
After Ordered to Leave).

A review of the list of those arrested at the Cadillac Agency, as maintained by [redacted] revealed, among others, the names which follow:

Unless otherwise stated, all sentences are to run concurrently.

All trials which have ended in a hung jury have been set to October 25, 1964, for setting for a new trial date.

Names of persons not followed by identifying information of a subversive nature will be found characterized elsewhere in this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

NAME

DISPOSITION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail
and \$110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

b6
b7C

member: Young Socialist Alliance

During the past six months, [REDACTED]
has been a member of the YSA, San Francisco chapter.

[REDACTED]

SF T-26
10/2/64

X(u)

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed;

b6
b7C

Additionally charged with
violation of Section 148,
Penal Code, State of California
(Resisting an Officer),
60 days county jail
30 days suspended sentence
\$100 fine

Colby

During the past six months [REDACTED] has been
a member of the YSA, San Francisco

SF T-26
10/2/64

X(u)

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - One year probation,
six months county jail
on suspended sentence
except for 15 days;
407 - Six months suspended
sentence, one year
probation;
409 - Six months suspended
sentence, one year
probation

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

member of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee

In the December 30, 1961, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" pages 74-78, there appeared an article entitled "Youth" which, among other things, reported that [redacted] age 18, San Francisco, a freshman at San Francisco City College, was an "active" member of the FPCC.

CONFIDENTIAL
1945
Calif.
b6
b7C

[redacted] was a CP member in Washington, D. C., from 1944 to 1949, and was a member of the District Committee, CP District Number Four, in 1946.

SF T-134
6/11/44 - 8/9/50

D.C.
6/1
3/2
2/
2/
18
6

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

On February 24, 1963, [redacted] was elected Secretary-Treasurer at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco at 307 Page Street, San Francisco. (X)

SF T-30
3/7/63

Calif.

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

During the period from June 19-21, 1964, [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco. (X)

b6
b7C

SF T-29
6/25/64 (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

- 415 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
- 602J - 15 days county jail;
- 407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
- 409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

- 415 - 90 days county jail;
- 602J - 90 days county jail;
- 407 - 90 days county jail;
- 409 - 90 days county jail
- 602J, 407 and 409 to be served
concurrently with 415, which is
to be served consecutively.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

member; socialist workers

Calif. (Party)

- 415 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
- 602J - 15 days county jail;
- 407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
- 409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

During the past year,
of the SFBSWP.

[REDACTED]

has been a member

b6
b7C

SF T-26
10/2/64

[REDACTED]

- 415 - 90 days county jail;
- 602J - 90 days county jail and
\$110 fine;
- 407 - 90 days county jail
- 409 - 90 days county jail

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

- 415 - Hung jury;
- 602J - Hung jury;
- 407 - Hung jury;
- 409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - 60 days county jail and b7C
\$110 fine; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

[REDACTED]

415 - 90 days county jail, b6
suspended sentence; b7C
602J - One year probation, six
months county jail;
407 - Six months county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - Six months suspended
sentence, to serve 30
days and pay \$110 fine

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - One year probation, \$110 b7C
fine, 20 days county jail;
407 - One year probation;
409 - One year probation

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - 60 days county jail; b6
602J - 60 days county jail; b7C
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail;
407 - 90 days county jail;
409 - 90 days county jail

SF 100-53902
ESP/clh

[redacted]
[redacted]
415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 90 days county jail,
45 days suspended sentence.
\$220 fine;
407 - 90 days county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - 90 days county jail,
suspended sentence

[redacted] was one of 59 persons who participated in a trip to Cuba during 1963 sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. This trip was in defiance of U. S. State Department travel ban to Cuba.

[redacted] attended cadre classes conducted by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York in August, 1964, for persons considered to be potential future leaders of PLM. X(u)

[SF T-62
8/24/64] X(u)

A characterization of the PLM is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted]
[redacted]
415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted]
[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

In July, 1964, [redacted] submitted a
subscription to "The Militant."

SF T-103, 7/64 [initials]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was a
member of the SWP in the early 1940's.

Is a Social. SW workers Party in 1940

SF T-104 [initials]
12/27/46 *Calif.*

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the
SWP.

[redacted]
[redacted]
415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail;
407 - 90 days county jail;
409 - 90 days county jail

b6
b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - 90 days county jail,
45 days suspended sentence
and \$220 fine;
407 - 90 days county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - 90 days county jail,
suspended sentence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

Calif

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and
\$110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed;

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[REDACTED]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

On October 14, 1962, [REDACTED] attended a
meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley
Chapter, at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley. (X)

[SF T-14
10/22/62] (u) *Calif*

On February 20, 1963, ROBERT STAROBIN attended a
meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley
Chapter, at 1811A Woolsey, Berkeley. (X)

[SF T-14
3/6/63] (u)

[REDACTED]

for the "Daily Worker" was among the Queens
County, New York, delegates selected at the
New York CP state convention to be delegates to
the national convention of the CP in 1944.
Identified [REDACTED]
for the "Daily Worker." (X)

b6
b7C

[SF T-105
5/31/44] (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

The "Daily Worker," now known as "The Worker,"
was an East Coast CP publication.

During 1948 and 1949 [redacted] was
assigned by the CP as liaison man with the
United Nations and served in this capacity
during 1948 and 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SF T-106
9/23/55 (u)

[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

Additionally charged with violation
of Section 148 (Resisting an
Officer). Sentenced 60 days
county jail, 30 days suspended
sentence and \$110 fine

[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and
\$110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted]
415 - Acquitted;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and
\$110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted]
415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

attended W.E.B. DuBois Club meeting

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted] attended the founding
convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of
America during the period from June 19-21, 1964,
at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

b6
b7C

SF T-29
6/25/64

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F. AUTO ROW (4/11/64)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

In the April 5, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Rights Pickets March Again at Cadillac." The article informed that more than 300 pickets enthusiastically singing "freedom songs" surrounded the Cadillac Agency "yesterday" as the NAACP resumed demonstrations protesting alleged hiring discrimination by the Cadillac Agency.

Continuing, the article informed that the return of throngs of pickets to the Van Ness Avenue showroom marked the end of a two-week moratorium on mass demonstrations agreed to by civil rights leaders at the urging of Mayor JOHN F. SHELLEY's interim committee on human relations. The article related there was marching and singing, but no "sit-in," and police reported no trouble. The article went on to say that the picketing was spirited but orderly. At 12:30 P. M., the marchers who had been walking two and three abreast since 11:00 A. M., formed a single file which stretched around the area formed by Van Ness, O'Farrell, Polk and Myrtle Streets. This area is almost entirely occupied by the Cadillac Agency and its used car lot.

The article quoted Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, President, San Francisco Chapter NAACP, as stating that the small "token" picketing which never changed its three-days-a-week schedule at the Cadillac Agency would continue indefinitely.

In the April 9, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "NAACP, Cadillac Pact Near." The article informed that an agreement had been reached "on most points" in the dispute between the NAACP and the Cadillac Agency in San Francisco. According to Dr. BURBRIDGE, the article went on to say that nevertheless, more than 100 singing and chanting civil rights pickets marched in front of the Cadillac Agency "last night" as part of the NAACP's continuing protest.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

In the April 12, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," there appeared an article captioned "226 Auto Pickets Failed." Among other things, the article informed that demonstrators, on April 11, 1964, - 600 strong and predominately white - formed at 11:00 A. M. in front of the Cadillac Agency. After 30 minutes of noisy marching outside the agency, the group split into three segments, one marching to the Jim Wessman Lincoln-Mercury Auto Agency, three blocks away, another travelling one block south to the Chrysler showroom, and the third and largest segment remaining at the Cadillac Agency. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At 1:00 P. M., the three picket echelons began sit-in invasions of the three showrooms. More than 200 entered the showrooms, while about 350 remained outside on picket lines.

A short time later, a special force of 60 policemen and three patrol wagons began moving methodically from one agency to the next. The first "mop-up" was at Jim Wessman's where 31 men and 13 women were scooped into the wagons. Six were Negroes.

The police then moved to the Cadillac Agency, where 104 were arrested. 61 men and 43 women were loaded into the police vans. Of the 104 arrested, ten were Negroes.

The article went on to say that a second surge of 60 pickets struck the Cadillac Agency 20 minutes before the 5:00 P. M. closing time. However, only six youths and five adolescent girls invaded the showrooms. Police returned on the run and hauled the invaders to jail.

Continuing, the article commented that the demonstration turned "ugly" at the Chrysler-Plymouth Agency. Led by "poker-faced" BILL BRADLEY, Chairman, San Francisco Chapter of CORE, more than 100 demonstrators invaded the offices, lounged in display autos on the showroom floor, honked horns, lay under autos and opened the auto hoods.

The article concluded that of the more than 600 demonstrators, police estimated that no more than ten per cent of the total were from minority groups.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted] has informed that on April 10, 1964, negotiations between civil rights groups and Motor Car Dealers Association, San Francisco, broke down completely. The NAACP demanded that the automobile dealers effect a 16 per cent to 30 per cent increase in Negro employment in the "next four months," and also notify the NAACP whenever an automobile agency had a job-vacancy. The dealers refused both of these demands, saying that they could not gauge percentages in hiring, and that they did notify state or city groups of vacancies, but not private groups, such as the NAACP.

[redacted] went on to say that picketing began at 11:00 A. M. April 11, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and was expanded to Jim Wessman Lincoln-Mercury Dealer, 1301 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and to Van Ness Chrysler-Plymouth Agency, 901 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. Shortly after 1:00 P. M., the demonstrators went inside the dealers' showrooms and refused to disperse after requested to do so by the manager. They were told by the police that they would be arrested for failure to obey the order. According to [redacted] 228 individuals were arrested and charged with the same four violations as mentioned for those arrested at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964.

A review of the list of those arrested as maintained by [redacted] revealed among others the following:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
[redacted]	415 - Hung jury; 602J - Hung jury; 407 - Hung jury; 409 - Hung jury
[redacted]	415 - Hung jury; 602J - Hung jury; 407 - Hung jury; 409 - Hung jury

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 15 days county jail,
fined \$29 on five days in
jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
602J - One day county jail,
suspended sentence
407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence
409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

[REDACTED]

415 - Six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days in
jail;
602J - Six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days in
jail;
407 - Six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days in
jail;
409 - Six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days in
jail

[REDACTED]

415 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
602J - 30 days county jail,
suspended sentence, six
months probation, \$29 fine
or 30 days in jail;
407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On January 13, 1963, [redacted] attended the first meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, and at this meeting was named Chairman of the Political Committee for the club. She continued in active participation in various chapters of the DuBois Club during 1963 and the early part of 1964. (X)

Calif.

[SF T-30
During 1963 and 1964] (X)(U)

On February 27 and 28, 1960, [redacted] attended the Northern District of California CP convention. (X)

b6
b7C

[SF T-6
February, 1960] (X)(U)

The CP leadership in San Francisco considered [redacted] to be "too far left" to be accepted for readmission into the CP. (X)

[SF T-67
August, 1962] (X)(U)

[redacted]
415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted]
Calif.
415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

Source identified [redacted] as a "current" member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (X)

[SF T-30
11/7/63] (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 1-0-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
415 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
602J - 15 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
407 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail,
suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be
served consecutively

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - Six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days in
jail

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
602J - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
407 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
409 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - 28 days county jail, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
one day suspended sentence b7c
602J - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
407 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
409 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence

[REDACTED]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
602J - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence;
407 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence;
409 - 28 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence

[REDACTED]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7c

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - 60 days suspended sentence,
six months probation,
\$56 fine;
409 - Dismissed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSR/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
602J - 30 days county jail, (b7C)
\$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

Sympathizes with the

Source related that one of [REDACTED] sons had commented his mother would be willing to join the CP, provided her husband did so, but it was questionable whether her husband would join the CP, as he would not be amenable to the required discipline.

b6
b7C

(X) Call
SF T-14
October, 1962 (X) KM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - 10 days county jail; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
602J - 10 days county jail; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7C
407 - 10 days county jail; (U)
409 - 10 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - 30 days county jail, b7C
\$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
\$56 fine

[REDACTED]

Former C.P. member

415 - Dismissed;
602J - \$220 fine, one year
probation;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

In the April 10, 1951, issue of the "San Francisco News," a San Francisco daily newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Stupidest Thing I've Ever Done." The article reported that on April 10, 1951, [REDACTED] testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) meeting in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] stated that he joined a communist cell in 1946 and dropped out in December, 1946, seven months later. [REDACTED] said that his joining the CP was "certainly the stupidest, most ignorant thing I've ever done."

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - \$29 fine or five days county jail b7C
10 days suspended sentence
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
415 - Dismissed;
602J - \$29 fine, one year
probation;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted] a self-admitted former CP member, in a signed statement on September 20, 1957, advised that he knew [redacted] to be a CP member and leader aboard the SS LURLINE in 1947-48.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Calif Foreign

In December 1961, [redacted] inquired into the possibility of reapplying for membership in the CP. (X)

b6
b7C

SF T-119
12/25/61 (X)(u)

[redacted]
415 - Acquitted;
602J - 10 days suspended sentence, \$56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation;
407 - 10 days suspended sentence, \$56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation;
409 - 10 days suspended sentence, \$56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation.

CA 1/F

[redacted] was present at a class on October 2, 1962, described as a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley. (X)

b6
b7C

SF T-14
10/22/62 (X)(u)

[redacted] was described as a "current" member of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley. (X)(u)

SF T-107
2/4/63 (X)(u)

[redacted]
415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, \$56 fine or 10 days county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail;

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail,
suspended sentence, one
year probation; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
602J - \$110 fine or 20 days county b7C
jail, 30 days suspended
sentence, one year
probation;
407 - 30 days county jail,
suspended sentence, one
year probation;
409 - 30 days county jail,
suspended sentence, one
year probation

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail; b6
602J - 30 days county jail, b7C
\$110 fine or 20 days county
jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

[REDACTED]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 10 days suspended sentence
six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days county
jail;
407 - 10 days suspended sentence
six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days county
jail;
409 - 10 days suspended sentence
six months probation,
\$56 fine or ten days county
jail

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted] 415 - Dismissed;
602J - \$29 fine and 10 days
county jail, suspended
sentence;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] upon interview and application
for U. S. Civil Service employment, identified
himself as a member of the CP from 1942 to
1948. *Former*

Calif.

In 1948, [redacted] complained to the Security
Review Commission of the CP that he had been
expelled from the CP without an opportunity
to defend himself. The Security Review
Commission afforded him a hearing in 1948, at
which time he stated he was proud to be a
communist in spite of the lies that had been
circulated about him. (X)

SF T-108 (X)(u)
1948

[redacted] 415 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
602J - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
407 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
409 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64

b6
b7c

[redacted] attended the founding
convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of
America which was held during the period from
June 19-21, 1964, in San Francisco. X

Calif.

SF T-28 (X)(u)
6/23/64

Source identified [redacted]
[redacted] as a member of the Lawyers Branch,
Professional Section of the CP, San Francisco
from 1945 to 1950.

SF T-109 (X)(u)
1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

Source identified [redacted]
[redacted] mother, as a member of the Professional
Section of the San Francisco County CP during
the late 1950's. *X*

b6
b7C

[SF T-110]
1950

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

There is no reported information concerning
any subversive affiliations or activities
by anyone identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted] Attorney, Los Angeles,
California, on January 24, 1952, in testimony
before HCUA, Washington, D. C., stated he had
been a member of the Los Angeles County CP
from 1946-1949. He identified [redacted]
[redacted] as a member of the Lawyers
Group, Los Angeles County CP, and said that
meetings of this group had been held at
[redacted] home. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

415 - Dismissed;
602J - \$29 fine and 10 days count
jail, suspended sentence;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

On April 20, 1963, [redacted] attended a
social function sponsored by the W.E.B.
DuBois Club of San Francisco. *X*

[SF T-14]
4/26/63 *X*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6 :
b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] 415 - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 22 days
county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

In July, 1964, [redacted] identified herself as the Organizational Secretary of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. [redacted] commented the position was an appointive office, but hoped she would eventually be elected to the office.

Calif.

b6
b7C

SF T-111, in July, 1964

(X)(u)

[redacted] related that she had joined the CP in 1931.

[redacted] SF T-108
9/45

Calif. Former member

b6
b7C

[redacted] was dropped from the CP during 1953 at her request when confronted by CP officials with the fact that she was not contributing her share of work to the CP.

[redacted] SF T-4
1953

Calif.

[redacted] on August 28, 1934, declared himself a communist candidate for the office of California State Senator, 14th District.

b6
b7C

Records of the Secretary of State, State of California

[redacted] 415 - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 22 days in
county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

✓
[REDACTED] was one of 84 who
participated in a trip to Cuba during
July, 1964, which was sponsored by the
SCTC. This trip was in defiance of the U.S.
State Department travel ban to Cuba.

Calif.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 10 days county jail,
suspended sentence, \$29
fine or five days county
jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail,
\$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

[redacted] *Calif.*
415 - Dismissed;
602J - 10 days county jail,
suspended sentence,
\$29 fine or five days
county jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

In 1944 [redacted]
was a member of the Writers Branch, Los Angeles
County Communist Political Association. *X*

b6
b7C

[SF T-112] *(u)*
[6/30/47] *X Calif.*

Source identified [redacted] as a
"current" member of the CP, in Los Angeles. *X*

b6
b7C

[SF T-58] *(u)*
[7/31/47] *X*

In 1944, [redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the 57th
AD Group, Communist Political Association
in Los Angeles. [redacted]

member. [SF T-112] *(u)*
[5/19/45] *X*

In August, 1955 [redacted] requested
a CP transfer from Newark, New Jersey, to
Los Angeles, California. *(X)*

b6
b7C

[SF T-113] *(u)*
[8/15/55] *X*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[REDACTED]

Former - CP member

Calif.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Agents of the FBI in New York on September 22-23, 1942, at which time he admitted he joined the CP in Jacksonville, Florida, in June or July, 1938. He said he became organizer of the CP in Jacksonville and later Dues and Membership Director until he quit the CP in 1940.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) b6 b7C
- 415 - 30 days suspended sentence one year probation, \$40 fine or ten days county jail;
 - 602J - 30 days suspended sentence one year probation, \$35 fine or seven days county jail;
 - 407 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation, \$40 fine or eight days county jail;
 - 409 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation, \$35 fine or seven days county jail
- All sentences to be served consecutively.

- 415 - 30 days county jail;
 - 602J - 30 days county jail, \$110 fine or 20 days county jail;
 - 407 - 30 days county jail;
 - 409 - 30 days county jail
-
- 415 - 30 days county jail;
 - 602J - 30 days county jail, \$110 fine or 20 days county jail;
 - 407 - 30 days county jail;
 - 409 - 30 days county jail

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

415 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
602J - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
407 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
409 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - Acquitted;
407 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
409 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
\$220 fine or 40 days count
jail

[REDACTED]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - Acquitted;
407 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
409 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
\$220 fine or 40 days count
jail

[REDACTED]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served
consecutively

[REDACTED]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served
consecutively

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] was accepted as a member
of the OBBSWP on April 23, 1963. X

b6
b7C

[SF T-24] X(u)
4/63

[redacted] is a "current" member of
the OBBSWP. X(u)

[SF T-23] X(u)
8/5/64

[redacted]
415 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended
sentence;

602J- 30 days county jail,
one day suspended
sentence;

407 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended
sentence;

409 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended
sentence.

[redacted] is a "current" member of
the Bay Area YSA. X(u)

[redacted] member: young socialist Alliance
[SF T-62] X(u)
12/12/62

Calif

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[redacted] 415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

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b7C

On September 2, 1963, [redacted] attended a Marxist Study Group sponsored by the Southern California District CP. In addition, he attended functions of the Youth Action Union during the latter part of 1963. *Cal. F.*

member
[SF T-114
9/23/63 - 10/24/63] *X(u)*

During the latter part of 1963, [redacted] attended functions of the Youth Action Union. On November 5, 1963, he was selected Educational Chairman of the Youth Action Union in Los Angeles, California.

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X [SF T-115
8/30/63 and 12/19/63] *X(u)*

In May, 1964, [redacted] joined the CP in Los Angeles, California. *X*

[SF T-116
5/14/64] *X(u)*

[redacted] 415 - 15 days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served consecutively

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[redacted] 415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served consecutively

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
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In the April 19, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Pickets Cheer Peace on Auto-Row Job Pact." The article informed that the dispute over the hiring policy for the civil rights and the city's car dealers ended at 2:02 P. M. April 18, 1964. The article went on to say that a wildly cheering crowd of 3,000 pickets who had been parading peacefully in front of the auto dealership for three days was told by Dr. BURBRIDGE, President, San Francisco Chapter NAACP, "You have won a victory We have an agreement."

[redacted] informed on October 14, 1964, that with the exception of approximately 20 cases where the individual has served his or her jail sentence and/or paid the fine, all other convictions are presently under appeal.

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SF 100-53902
FSP/msl

G. BANK OF AMERICA

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the April 20, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," there appeared an article captioned "New CORE Talks Today With B of A." The article asked whether the world's biggest bank - Bank of America - would become the focal point of the next round of San Francisco racial hiring demonstrations and stated this question would be decided "this afternoon."

The article went on to say the meeting at the bank's headquarters - 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco - would be a four-man team of bank officials and perhaps a dozen representatives of CORE. The article commented the confrontation would be the fourth in a series which began in mid-March. At issue is reluctance on the part of the bank to allow a racial head count of current employees.

In the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" there appeared an article captioned "Mass Bank Picketing Begins In 13 Cities." The article commented that singing, sign-carrying CORE pickets marched around the Bank of America offices in San Francisco, and at least twelve other California cities yesterday (May 22, 1964), protesting the bank's alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The article related that the demonstration in San Francisco - the only city in the state with a recent history of large-scale civil rights demonstrations - was by far the largest and by far the most volatile. At its peak, 250 to 300 demonstrators quick-stepped along the sidewalk around the bank's Day and Night Branch at 1 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Continuing, the article informed that a hostile, heckling crowd, estimated by police at 800 to 1,000 persons, thronged the opposing sidewalks and overflowed from the tiny traffic island in the center of the three-pronged downtown intersection.

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SF 100-53902
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Continuing, the article informed that much smaller and much quieter demonstrations were staged before the Bank of America branches in San Jose, San Rafael, Stockton, Richmond, Sacramento and Oroville. According to the newspaper article, picketing in San Francisco began promptly at 4:00 PM, as a special conciliation team - appointed by Governor EDMUND G. BROWN yesterday morning (May 22, 1964) held fruitless eleventh-hour talks with CORE representatives a few blocks away, trying to head off the state-wide demonstrations. The pickets disbanded promptly at 7:00 PM.

The article went on to say that among the demonstrators were [redacted] and [redacted] of AHCED.

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In the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned "State-wide Protest, Pickets Hit B of A, Day and Night Branch Target." Essentially, information appearing in this article was the same as previously recorded in the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle"; however, this article also identified [redacted] and [redacted] as participants in the demonstration, and also three sons of Attorney VINCENT HALLINAN who were unnamed.

In the June 2, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article "New Tactics By Pickets." The article informed that CORE pickets began new tactics - a bank slowdown - in the big Day and Night Branch of the Bank of America late yesterday (June 1, 1964). The article informed that approximately 40 of the pickets who had been parading outside of the bank at 1 Powell Street, entered the bank at 5:45 PM and went quickly to the teller's window to ask for change. When they had received the pennies and silver coins they specified, they took their coins to another window to ask that they be given bills or larger coins in exchange. According to the article, the usual busy lines of customers at each window were delayed up to five minutes by each transaction.

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Meanwhile, about 50 other pickets continued to march outside singing and chanting. After the demonstration had gone on for some time, the pickets outside began to come in and relieve the insiders who went out again and joined the picket lines. The article identified [] as one of the participants in the change-making incidents.

member Congress of Racial Equality
In the June 13, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "An Arrest At CORE's 'Bank-In'" The article informed that a Bank of America official had made a citizen's arrest of a civil rights demonstrator last night (June 12, 1964) as CORE resumed its picketing of the bank's Day and Night Branch at One Powell Street, San Francisco. The article informed that [] a Vice President and Operations Manager of the Bank of America, had asked [] a CORE picket Captain, to leave. [] refused. [] then declared that [] was under citizen's arrest for trespassing and said, "I remand you to custody of the officers." [] then went limp into the arms of two policemen, who were standing behind [] and was dragged to the corner of the bank to await a patrol wagon. The article informed that the picket line, which was assembled at 4:00 PM, disbanded at 7:05 PM, 35 minutes after [] arrest.

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According to the records of the Bureau of Identification, San Francisco Police Department, [] was sentenced to 90 days in the county jail for violation of Section 602J, PC, State of California (trespassing) and has appealed the sentence.

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Demonstrations took place at the Bank of America from May 25, 1964 to August 31, 1964. These demonstrations were spearheaded by CORE. They took place every Monday and Friday nights from 4:00 to 6:00 PM, with the number of participants ranging from approximately 50 to 100 individuals.

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On August 31, 1964, [redacted] San Francisco Chapter of CORE, who was marching with the demonstrators, announced that picketing would end at 6:00 PM, and a decision would be made at a later date whether picketing would continue at the Bank of America. [redacted] claimed that the Bank of America had hired 300 members of minority races as a result of demonstrations by CORE. [redacted] commented in the future CORE would not ask for a head count as to the members of minority races hired by the Bank of America, but would demand the Bank of America hire more Negroes.

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b7c[redacted]
5/25/64 to 9/7/64

[redacted] Bank of America, One Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, related on August 31, 1964, [redacted] was in error when he gave a figure as to the number of members of minority races hired since inception of demonstrations against the Bank of America. [redacted] commented in view of the rapid turn-over of personnel at the bank, not even the Personnel Department of the bank could furnish a figure.

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There have been no reported demonstrations against the Bank of America since August 31, 1964. In addition, there were no additional arrests in connection with any demonstrations at the Bank of America.

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H. DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 13 THROUGH 16, 1964

A press release dated June 29, 1964, from CORE
issued by [redacted] National Program Director, announced
the following:

JAMES S. FARMER, National Director of CORE,
would personally present CORE's demands to the Republican
Party Platform and Credentials Committee. CORE's specific
demands ranged from meaningful and immediate implementation
of the civil rights bill "soon expected to be law" and
"denunciation and repudiation of Republican members of
Congress who voted against the civil rights bill." HILL,
according to local reporters, said he hoped to have 3,000 to
5,000 demonstrators from 45 CORE chapters in the 11 western
states participate in a demonstration at the Republican
National Convention.

A leaflet issued by CORE and passed out at the
Republican Convention on July 14, 1964, set forth the
following demands by CORE:

"We demand that the Republican Party - at its
1964 convention - declare itself for concrete
measures that will solve the inequities of poverty
and racial bias."

- "1. Immediate meaningful implementation of
the Civil Rights Bill
- "2. Denouncing and repudiation of Republican
Congressmen who voted against the Bill.
- "3. Repudiation of alliance with Dixiecrats on
civil rights and social legislation affecting
Negroes and other minorities.
- "4. Full and Fair employment (massive works and
training program; \$2 minimum wage).

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- "5. Enforce those sections of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution in the Southern States which deny Congressional Representation by denying voting rights.
- "6. Realistic program for massive and immediate integration of all public schools as ordered by the Supreme Court ten years ago.
- "7. Legislation allocating substantial funds for aid to communities and states for quality integrated education.
- "8. Legislation allocating substantial funds for development and encouragement of integrated housing within the income range of all citizens.
- "9. Take immediate steps to change the Senate cloture rule from the present 2/3 vote now necessary to a simple majority (51%).
- "10. Endorse and support Fair Housing Legislation nationally and locally."

At the bottom was written "COME JOIN OUR PROTEST - C.O.R.E."

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that JAMES FARMER, National Chairman of CORE, was present with demonstrators during the Republican National Convention during the first two days.

Picketing took place at each session of the convention beginning July 13 through and including July 16, 1964. The demonstrations reached a climax on July 15, 1964, when two groups of pickets gained admittance to the convention building. One group blocked the turnstile exits by sitting down, and still another blocked a six lane highway, Geneva Avenue, leading to the convention site by lying on the pavement. Number of pickets participating:

DATE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PICKETS OBSERVED
July 13, 1964	98
July 14, 1964	300
July 15, 1964	750
July 16, 1964	172

No arrests were made during the entire convention.

The San Francisco Police Department and others took photographs of individuals in the immediate vicinity of the convention. The following were identified from the photographs. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Unless comments immediately follow an individual's name, this individual has been characterized previously.

[REDACTED]

copy
SF T-30, on June 22, 1964, advised that [REDACTED] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964.

CARL BLOICE

[REDACTED]

ARTHUR GOLDBERG

[REDACTED]

SF T-14, on January 21, 1964, advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, in January, 1964.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

former member
At a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (OBBSWP) on July 9, 1963, at 563 16th Street, Oakland, California, the branch voted to accept [REDACTED] resignation. (X)

SF T-24
7/10/63

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b6
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In June, 1963, [] was expelled from the Berkeley Local of the Young Socialist Alliance. (u)

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[SF T-23
6/63] (u)

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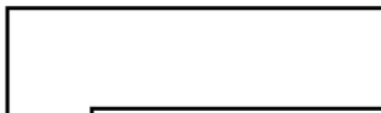
It was announced during a meeting of the North Beach Club CP of San Francisco held in November, 1956, that [] had recently quit the CP. (u)

[SF T-141
11/13/56] (u)

[SF T-142
11/14/56] (u)

[] was transferred from the CP, San Francisco, to the 24th A.D. Division of the Los Angeles County CP effective July 31, 1956. (u)

[SF T-143
3/21/57] (u)



D.C.

[] was known to be active in behalf of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities during 1960 and 1961, and as a spokesman for this group toured U. S. colleges and universities during that period.

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

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I. OAKLAND - TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

On September 4, 1964, from 7:00 to 9:00 PM, AHCED commenced demonstrations against the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper. This demonstration was allegedly against the hiring policies of the newspaper. According to an editorial, which appeared in the September 6, 1964 issue of the "Oakland - Tribune", AHCED was demanding the following:

1. Increase minority race employment to 15 to 20 per cent of the total Tribune employment by December 15, 1964.
2. Furnish AHCED indefinitely records of all current and new employees as to their race, color, national origin or ancestry.
3. Right to police and tour all Tribune offices in order to "check-up."

The editorial informed that the Oakland - Tribune's answer to all issues was "NO."

On September 4, 1964, a demonstration took place against the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper offices, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland. This demonstration took place from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM and there were approximately 150 participants. Among those participating were the following:



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[redacted] Calif.
[redacted] SF T-117, 9/4/64 (u)
In 1960, [redacted] paid her CP dues (u)

[SF T-118, 1960] (u)

[redacted]
CARL BLOICE
[redacted]

In March, 1964, [redacted] was a member of
the CP Youth Club, Berkeley. X

[SF T-14, 3/64]

In the September 3, 1964 "Blue Streak" issue of
the "Oakland - Tribune", there appeared an article which
informed that among the ten individuals who had represented
AHCED and had participated in discussions with the "Oakland -
Tribune" newspaper, were the following:

[redacted]

In a leaflet distributed by an unknown person at
Sather Gate, University of California, Berkeley, during
the early part of September, 1964, contents of which were
described as a reproduction of the statement issued on
September 2, 1964 by AHCED, the following information was
set forth:

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There had been a series of meetings with the "Oakland Tribune" management, beginning last May, the topic being the hiring patterns at the "Oakland - Tribune." The leaflet remarked that the information given "to us" by "Oakland - Tribune" staff members was that there were an estimated 250 employees, of whom less than two per cent were Negroes. "It is our opinion" and of at least two recent Attorneys General, that a work force which is racially substantially lower than that of the general community from which the work force derives is a clear indication of discrimination. The leaflet invited the recipient to join the demonstration on September 18, 1964, at 7:00 PM at the "Oakland - Tribune" building, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland.

Demonstrations commenced at the offices of the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper building, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland, September 4, 1964. Originally the demonstrations took place from 7:00 to 8:40 PM every Friday evening; however, on September 26, 1964, the demonstrations were moved to 1:00 to 3:00 PM every Saturday afternoon. The number of pickets has ranged from approximately 25 to 150 individuals.

On October 10, 1964, [] announced to an assembled group, who were to march in a demonstration against the "Oakland - Tribune", that the churches and the unions were acting as mediators between AHCED and the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper and in good faith AHCED would not demonstrate on October 10, 1964.

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SF T-41, 10/16/64

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

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A. W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUBS

1. Berkeley Chapter

The current officers and their affiliation with subversive organizations has been set forth under Section 1. Other individuals who have served as officers in the past but who are not currently holding office are [redacted] who was president of the Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC), in October, 1963, and [redacted] secretary in October, 1962.

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member

Calif.

[SF T-133, 12/20/62] X(u)

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes during October, 1962. (X)(u)

[SF T-14, 10/62] X(u)

[redacted] has been identified elsewhere in this report. W.E.B. Du Bois Club

On February 17, 1963, the following officers of the BDBC were elected for the first time.

President - [redacted]
Publications Chairman - [redacted]
Educational Chairman - [redacted]

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[SF T-107, [2/18/63]] X

[redacted] was in attendance at three meetings of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes from October, 1962, to January, 1963. (X)(u)

[SF T-14, 10/62 - 1/63] X(u)

[redacted] was in attendance at five meetings of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes during the period October, 1962, to January, 1963. (X)(u)

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[SF T-14, 10/62 - 1/63] X(u)

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[redacted] made the announcement during the November 17, 1962, meeting of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL) in San Francisco, that there would be student picketing during the forthcoming hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) and requested assistance of those present. (X)(u)

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(X)(SF T-16, 11/21/62)(u)

A characterization of the CCL is contained in the appendix hereto.

On September 29, 1963, a meeting of the BDBC was held and the following, who are not current officers of the club, were elected to office: (X)(u)

Social Chairman - [redacted]
Educational Chairman - [redacted]

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[redacted] are all identified elsewhere in this report.

(X)(SF T-37, 10/11/63)(u)

On April 11, 1963, a meeting was held at the home of [redacted] San Francisco, California, for the purpose of organizing a forthcoming May Day celebration to be held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. The members of the San Francisco Du Bois Club and the BDBC were given the job of making posters for this May Day event, distributing leaflets, contacting the proposed speakers and the arrangement of live entertainment and recorded music for this particular event. (X)(u)

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(X)(SF T-30, 4/19/63)(u)

[redacted] has been identified during 1963 as the chairman of the San Francisco County Communist Party by SF T-6. (X)(u)

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The BDBC meets every Sunday night at 8:00 P.M. at the home of [redacted]. The BDBC is a Marxist study group made up of university students. Ten of the members are also in the Communist Party Youth Club. The Communist Party uses the BDBC to get its literature and speakers on campus. (S)(u)

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(SF T-16, 5/20/63) (S)(u)

The BDBC meeting was held July 14, 1963, in Berkeley and the educational portion of that meeting for the benefit of the members was given by [redacted] who spoke on bay area politics. (S)(u)

(SF T-28, 7/16/63) (S)(u)

[redacted] has been identified by SF T-16 during 1963, as political editor of the [redacted] "People's World", a communist west coast newspaper, as well as a member of the Communist Party. (S)(u)

On July 22, 1963, MICKEY LIMA, Northern California Chairman of the Communist Party, spoke at the University of California under the auspices of the BDBC, at which time he presented Marxist views on what he called the issues confronting America. He covered three main points, nuclear war, peaceful co-existence, and advocacy of welfare state measures to relieve the unemployment problem until socialism is achieved in America.

(SF T-28, 7/25/63) (S)(u)

MICKEY LIMA has been identified elsewhere in this report.

The BDBC held a meeting at the University of California in Berkeley on August 26, 1963, at which time [redacted] spoke on his recent experiences in the voter registration drive in Mississippi. He described the situation in Mississippi and made an analogy with fascism. He reported there was an iron segregation policy and white brutality which stemmed from the plantation aristocracy economic system which held the Negroes in a half slave state. (S)(u)

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He offered as proof the statement that only 4 percent of the Negroes were registered voters in Mississippi. [redacted] advocated massive Federal intervention to break up both the political and plantation economic system. [redacted] stated that he was arrested for just walking down the street with a Negro in Clarksdale, Mississippi. He stated that he spent six days in jail and escaped a 90 day sentence by paying a \$300.00 bail.

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[redacted] continued to emphasize during his talk the brutality to Negroes and the resulting fear in the south. He concluded his talk with a plea to help the cause by going to the South, contributing money and being active in the racial movement in this area through various groups and societies.

During this meeting, a hostile student asked [redacted] if he were a communist, to which he answered that if he said yes he would be prosecuted for failing to register and if he said no he would be guilty of perjury.

(SF T-28, 8/27/63) (U)

[redacted] is described elsewhere in this report.

The mimeograph machine belonging to the BDBC was used to run off 1700 copies of a leaflet pertaining to a Youth For Jobs (YFJ) march on the Hall of Justice, Oakland, California, held on September 18, 1963. (U)

(SF T-54, 9/25/63) (U)

A characterization of YFJ is contained in the appendix hereto.

On October 4, 1963, the BDBC sponsored a speech by CARL BLOICE on the racial issue. BLOICE's speech was mainly a story illustrating the oppression of the Negro and their continuing desire for "freedom." BLOICE pointed out that the "Negro revolution" that began this summer would continue using different methods at times.

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BLOICE told of his participation in marches at Washington, D.C., and emphasized that the Negro wanted freedom now and would not wait under a white timetable. He cited illustrations of the effectiveness of Negro pressure on the Federal Government.

(SF T-28, 10/25/63) X(u)

CARL BLOICE has been identified elsewhere in this report.

A general membership meeting was held on November 17, 1963, by the BDBC, at Berkeley, California. The principal speaker was GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, who gave a talk on the 1964 elections and how it was important that the "left and radical youth" take an active and leading part in these elections.

(SF T-37, 11/19/63) X(u)

The "Daily Californian," a publication of the University of California, Berkeley, on September 28, 1964, Page 10, contained an announcement by the BDBC that HENRY WINSTON, national spokesman of the Communist Party of the United States, would speak on the communist view on Negro freedom, Harlem and the 1964 elections.

HENRY WINSTON is Vice Chairman of the CPUSA according to SF T-6.

HENRY WINSTON appeared at Room 101, California Hall, at 7:30 P.M., September 28, 1964, and spoke on the evils of society, which he said were the "John Birchers, Ku Klux Klan and the GOLDWATER supporters."

WINSTON then told how landlords exploit the Negroes in Harlem, forcing them to live in rat infested flats. WINSTON also explained that the racial riots in New York were caused by the killing of a young Negro boy and were the fault of the New York City Police Department.

(SF T-135, 10/64) X(u)

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The members of the BDBC participated in the demonstration under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination on Friday, September 11, Friday September 18, and Saturday, September 26, 1964. This demonstration was held in front of the offices of the "Oakland Tribune" because former Senator KNOWLAND and the officers of the "Oakland Tribune" would not agree to demands that they furnish by December 15, 1964, the number of Negroes and also agree to bring up the percentage of Negroes employed by the paper to the same percentage of Negroes in the Oakland community. Also the "Oakland Tribune" refused the Ad Hoc Committee the right to come in and police any agreement and also to make on-the-spot inspections of the "Oakland Tribune" offices. (u)

SF T-41, 9/28/64) (u)

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WAA:mhb

2. San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club (SFSCWEBDC):

The officers of the SFSCWEBDC, as filed by that organization with the Office of the Associated Dean of Students, San Francisco State College, as of March 11, 1964, included [redacted] who was designated as being Representative to the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

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[redacted] also known as [redacted] has been previously characterized in this report.

Characterizations of the SFSCWEBDC and the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination are contained in the Appendix.

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3. General

The March 15, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, contains the following article by GEORGE N. CROCKER, entitled, "The Du Bois Clubs":

"Among the somewhat weird excrescences that have begun to appear on the periphery of campus life at college towns in some sections of this country are the Du Bois Clubs.

"Like fungi they have shot up; and if the name might suggest little coterie of dilettantes who get together to taste the refinements of French culture or gastronomy, the impression would be far from the fact. The Du Bois Clubs are no more French than a Chevrolet is. It would be hard to say what winds of nationalism do blow when they meet.

"I say 'weird' only because these clubs ostensibly exist for worshipful obeisance before the ghost of the late W.E.B. Du Bois. He was a Harvard-educated American who developed an infatuation for the Soviet Union and who, before he died last year, openly espoused communism, renounced his American citizenship and became a citizen of the African nation of Ghana, a semi-barbaric dictatorship ruled by Kwame Nkrumah.

"Du Bois was a Negro. But what American Negro chooses Ghana? Not even the poorest hankers to trade his American birthright for a one-way trip to Africa - and Du Bois was never poor. Not even the most hate-filled Black Muslim clamors to become one of Kwame Nkrumah's subjects.

"Last week, when a ragtag mob of 600 youths (mostly white) made the lobby of San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel their hippodrome and sleeping-

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pen, one of the masters of ceremony and co-leader of the 'Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination' was a white 23 year old ex-student representing three Du Bois Clubs. He informed curious reporters that the clubs are 'socialist action youth groups.' And to remarks about the unwashed T-shirted, bearded, straggly haired types reveling in this Saturnalia, he answered, 'Yes, we are all individualists. That's why we're here together.'

"It takes more than a beard and a dirty shirt, or long black stockings and a ponytail, to make an individualist; and the young man's confusion is flagrant in his failure to perceive that socialist and individualist are contradictory concepts. True individualists don't run in mobs and herds. Socialism, to them, whether it be in Russia, Ghana, or anywhere else, is the very negation of what Emerson called 'the primacy of the individual.'

"And perhaps the episode was put in better perspective by the later comment of Donald Warden, head of the Afro-American Assn., which stresses self-improvement. This brilliant young Negro, a Phi Beta Kappa and a lawyer, said: 'Those pickets had no more concern about the Negro race than Bilbo. Their only concern was for agitation.'

"But while we don't know what transpires at Du Bois Club meetings, we hope all concerned will have a clear image of W.E.B. Du Bois. This man, born in Massachusetts of Negro, French, and Dutch ancestry, was for half a century the voice of Negro radicalism - so far to the left that he broke with the NAACP in 1948 and lost contact with American Negroes and whites alike.

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"There was a strange misanthropy in Du Bois, despite his Harvard Ph.D., advanced study in Europe, and success as teacher, author and editor. Carl T. Rowan, a Negro now high in our government, wrote in Saturday Review in 1959 that Du Bois was 'an irascible black racist' and 'a haughty, arrogant aristocrat.' A biographer has said that he hated the white race without ever loving the black race.

"His antagonism to America and the other Western countries hardened into a blind bias. From the end of World War II to the day of his death in Ghana, he advocated the positions of Russia and Red China vis-a-vis the U.S. on every opportunity. In his inflamed mind, black chauvinism was scrambled with a compulsion to accept uncritically all the oppressions, hypocrisies and brutalities of the Communist world.

"Mr. Rowan described this pathetic figure as an 'an old man whose cup of racial bitterness runneth over - a nonagenarian brooding out his last days in a desperate admiration of things Russian and an irreconcilable hatred of things white American.'

"It is possible that the Du Bois Clubs which have sprung up do not mean to honor everything Du Bois represents in history. Perhaps many of the club members - especially the teen-agers - just find this as exciting a cause to be confused and dazzled by as any other. Fervor is nature's gift to the young.

"But here is a case in which one wants to say, as Shaw did: Youth is a wonderful thing; what a crime to waste it on children."

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The April 23, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" contains the following article entitled, "Red Speakers, on DuBois Club List, " by ED MONTGOMERY:

"Further evidence of extreme left-wing and Communist influence within groups which have infiltrated the local civil rights movement was seen yesterday in the schedule of events for April announced by the W.E.B. DuBois Club.

"The DuBois Club membership is composed for the most part of a conglomeration of representatives from nearly a dozen individual Socialist groups and the Students Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

"Highlight of the club's calendar for the month was an appearance April 10 by Frank Wilkinson, identified Communist who heads the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Wilkinson was here to attend a strategy meeting of West Coast Communists held April 11 under auspices of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. This organization has been cited by the U.S. Attorney General as a Communist front group.

"BAN ON PRESS

"Present with Wilkinson were Harvey O'Connor, a Rhode Island Communist; Jean Kramer, an alien Communist under deportation orders since 1958; and others long identified as Communist Party members.

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"In the course of his remarks in opposition to the HCUA and the McCarran Act, Wilkinson advocated legislation which would make it illegal for any publication to reprint government reports exposing Communist activities.

"On April 12 the Committee to End American Intervention in Vietnam convened at the DuBois Club to plan a demonstration to be held May 2.

"On April 17 the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament presented two films at the DuBois headquarters at 1007 McAllister St.

"CASTRO APPROVED

"The first was titled 'Concentration Camps in U.S.A.,' described as a 'documentary' film by Windy Smith. The second film was titled 'The Invasion of Cuba,' a pictorial account approved by Fidel Castro.

"While the general admission was \$1, the announcement stated that 'students, unemployed, pensioners and agitators' would be admitted for 50 cents.

"Last Sunday evening the DuBois Club's peace committee presented a talk and discussion by J.P. Morray titled 'The War in Vietnam.' Morray was described in the program announcement as 'a noted Marxist scholar.'"

The appendix hereto contains characterizations of the Committee to End American Intervention in Vietnam and the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

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B. YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ)

ROSCOE PROCTOR on September 27, 1963, chaired a meeting of YFJ and asked that it reorganize, in hopes of building a hard core group of approximately twenty-five to forty members with a good reputation in the community, rather than an amorphous mass movement. (X)(u)

SF T-14 on 9/27/63 (X)(u)

At a meeting of a CP Youth Club of Berkeley, California, in October 1963, [redacted] a member of the club, reported on the September 1963 Conference of YFJ and stated that the new organizational structure as proposed by ROSCOE PROCTOR had been adopted. (X)(u)

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SF T-14 on 10/9/63 (X)(u)

As of September 1963, five members of the CP Youth Club of Berkeley, California, were assigned to work with YFJ. (X)(u)

SF T-14 on 9/25/63 (X)(u)

As of September 1963, [redacted] had the CP assignment to organize and promote YFJ in San Francisco, California. (X)(u)

SF T-8 on 9/17/63 (X)(u)

At a meeting of CP leaders in San Francisco in the latter part of September 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] related their difficulties in getting Negro youths in San Francisco interested in YFJ. (X)(u)

SF T-6 on 10/7/63 (X)(u)

At a meeting of the SFCCP in October 1963, CARL BLOICE, a member of the committee, spoke on YFJ and stated that many San Francisco youths already had begun to operate on their own, inasmuch as they could not sit around waiting for the CP to back them on the issue of employment. (X)(u)

SF T-8 on 10/11/63 (X)(u)

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An election of officers of YJF on October 16, 1963, resulted in ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted] being named adult sponsors. *

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SF T-14 on 10/17/63 (u)

During the period of January 1962 through November 1962, [redacted] Richmond, California, attended several CP recruiting classes in Richmond, California. (S)(u)

SF T-123 on 11/15/62 (u)

The aforementioned election of officers of YFJ resulted in including the following CP members on the Organizer's Council of YFJ: [redacted] and [redacted] (S)(u)

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SF T-14 on 10/17/63 (u)

On November 1 and 2, 1963, members of YFJ participated in a protest demonstration at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant, Berkeley, California, and on November 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant, San Francisco, California, demanding that more Negroes be given better jobs in those restaurants. Among the 114 participants arrested in those demonstrations by the San Francisco Police Department on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing a lawful business were the following members of YJF:

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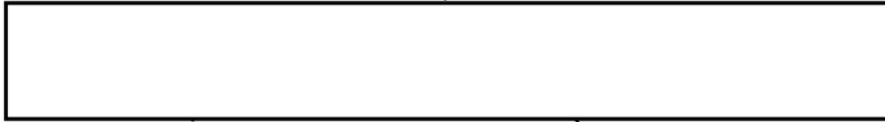
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SF T-78 on 11/14/63 (X)(u)

As of December 1963, [redacted]

[redacted], and [redacted] were members
of a CP Youth Club in Berkeley, California. (X)

SF T-14 on 12/13/63 (X)(u)

All active members of YFJ were invited to attend the
founding conference of a new national socialist youth organiza-
tion in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964, sponsored by the
W.E.B. DuBois Club. (X)(u)

SF T-38 on 6/15/64 (X)(u)

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Leader

C. BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR (BAPL),
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR" (PL), and
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

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[redacted] for the PLM in
the San Francisco Bay Area.

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SF T-19, 10/8/64. ~~(S)~~ (U)

"The Worker," December 31, 1961,
issue, page 12, reported the ex-
pulsion of [redacted] from the
CP of New York State at Buffalo,
New York.

"The Worker" is an East Coast
communist newspaper.

[redacted] Berkeley, California, continues to be
active in BAPL activities and appears to be one of its leaders. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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SF T-23, 5/11/64. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] was one of the leaders of a
factionalist group of the CP that
was meeting with the Northern California
CP District Board to work out their
factionalist difficulties. ~~(S)~~ (U)

SF T-9, 2/12/60. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] attended the second session of
the Northern California CP District ~~(S)~~

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Convention, which was held during
February 1960 in Oakland, California. X

[SF T-6, 2/29/60.] X (u)

[redacted] of San Francisco, California, appears
to be an active leader in BAPL activities. X (u)

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[SF T-70, 4/5/64.] X (u)

[redacted] when interviewed by
Special Agents of the FBI on September
29, 1961, claimed to have been for-
merly a member of the CP for thirteen
years and claimed he was expelled from
the CP. [redacted] said at that time he
was working for peace, and that he had
the utmost contempt for the FBI.

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D. NAACP

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The Northern California District CP leadership in May, 1963, reportedly had no plans to infiltrate or attempt to control the NAACP inasmuch as previous efforts along this line had been failures because of the NAACP vigilance against any attempt on the part of the CP to put across its own programs within the NAACP. The CP reportedly desired that its members join the NAACP in order to have listening posts within the organization and to learn of any activities of the NAACP upon which the CP might capitalize. The CP reportedly minimized the importance of the NAACP in Negro activities because of its lack of militancy. (X)(u)

SF T-67
5/10/63 (X)(u)

In December, 1963, it was reported that the CP felt that the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP was insufficiently militant, and that there were other civil rights groups far more effective through which to work. X

SF T-14
12/9/63 (X)(u)

The CP reportedly knew also that the NAACP did not desire any assistance from the CP. X

SF T-10
12/16/63 (X)(u)

In December, 1963, the only active CP member in San Francisco who was also a member of the NAACP reportedly was

[REDACTED] (X)(u)

SF T-67
12/9/63 (X)(u)

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During the fall of 1963, MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California District CP, reportedly told a long-time member of the CP in the Santa Rosa area to discontinue his NAACP membership immediately because he was well known as a communist in the Santa Rosa area. LIMA explained that membership of a well-known CP member in the NAACP would prove a hindrance to that organization because it would taint the organization as being communist. (X)(u)

[SF T-7
9/20/63] (X)(u)

The continued vigilance of the NAACP in the San Francisco area was illustrated by an article which appeared in the "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper of June 11, 1964, entitled "NAACP Looks at its Rights Role." This article reported that San Francisco directors of the NAACP had launched an inquiry into methods of ~~gaining~~ closer control over members' participation in civil rights demonstrations. This program reportedly was approved by a 33 to 0 vote of the directors of the San Francisco Branch after they overwhelmingly rejected a resolution offered by Attorney [redacted], which would have censured CORE for picketing city hall during the civil rights trials. The rejected resolution would have condemned "external pressures" on the courts by "organizations and individuals who purport to speak for the entire civil rights movement and the Negro community." The directors instead reportedly voted to establish a committee to "reassess the position of the NAACP branch with reference to the current activities and the trend of the entire civil rights movement."

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The "San Francisco Examiner," on June 22, 1964, reported that on June 21, 1964, the Executive Board of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP had voted in a secret meeting to advise all remaining defendants in sit-in trials to plead nolo contendere (no contest). This move reportedly was in opposition to Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, and was designed to clear court calendars of the sit-in trials which had tied up the municipal courts for weeks. BURBRIDGE reportedly indicated a readiness to resign as president of the chapter after the overwhelming vote against him and a small group of other "militants" on the board. Board members reportedly

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agreed by a large majority that "the purpose of the NAACP is to get jobs for Negroes, not to jam the courts." The article concluded that the NAACP decision was expected to widen the rift between the militant and the more moderate leaders of the civil rights movement in San Francisco.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee held April 13, 1964, at 1027 Brussels Street, San Francisco, California, CARL BLOICE gave a report on the civil rights struggle. Pleasure was expressed at the strength of the demonstrations and the number of people turning out. (X)(u)

BLOICE reported that it is easy to get people to consent to that part of the demonstrations which result in arrest. There are some problems in getting coordinated action between the participating organizations such as CORE, NAACP and the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee is, of course, ideologically more advanced than the other two organizations and more militant: (X)(u)

SF T-9
4/15/64 (u)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 15, 1964, published an article entitled "Big NAACP Split--Burbridge Quits" which reported that the leadership of the local NAACP was split down the middle on October 14, 1964, by the bitter resignations of Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, the president whose term had two more months to run, Chairman [redacted] of the NAACP Educational Committee, and [redacted] Chairman of the NAACP Housing Committee, [redacted] Chairman of the NAACP Urban Renewal Committee, and Secretary [redacted]

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The article reported that the paper learned that the dispute involved a long-standing difference over tactics in the civil rights fight, and a specific break over what the NAACP should do about the Western Addition Area 2 Redevelopment Program, which many Negro residents of the area oppose.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 19, 1964, reported under the caption "Furor Over NAACP Resignations" that the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP had refused on October 18, 1964, to publicly air some letters of resignation from its executive board. The article disclosed that about

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ten members of the 45-man executive board had ~~quitted~~ in support of the resignation of Dr. BURBRIDGE, "whose militant civil rights tactics have aroused opposition with NAACP ranks here."

The "San Francisco Examiner" on October 19, 1964, carried an article entitled "The NAACP Rift--Over Money" by [redacted] which attributed the struggle within the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP to a depleted treasury. A source reportedly close to the situation was quoted as having stated that "it's great to be an activist, but whatever we do costs money. And we just didn't have the money to go along with Doctor BURBRIDGE on many things."

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The article reported that Dr. BURBRIDGE and the ten members of the executive committee who resigned were all regarded as activists. They reportedly resigned when the more moderate wing of the group declined to press a lawsuit to halt the redevelopment of the second area of the Western Addition. BURBRIDGE reportedly favored the suit, which charged that the redevelopment project would mean prohibitive rents and displacement of many low income families, whereas a majority of the board did not favor the suit.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on October 19, 1964, carried an article entitled "NAACP Drops ^{dropped} School Suit" which reported that the SF Chapter of NAACP had ^{dropped} its suit, filed in 1962, against the San Francisco Board of Education charging that the Board had failed to take action against de facto segregation in the schools.

Attorney [redacted] ^{Calif} Chairman of the chapter's legal redress committee, reportedly told a general membership meeting on October 18, 1964, that the authority of school boards in such a situation had been "confused" by recent rulings of federal and state courts, and the hiring by the school board of [redacted] as Human Relations Officer indicated "good faith."

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The members reportedly decided not to fill the vacancies left by the resignations immediately. The members also failed to act on a directive from the national NAACP that required reorganization of the local chapter into three units, but postponed action on this directive until after January 1, 1965.

(U) The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 23, 1963, page six, contained an article entitled "Burbridge Explains Why He Quit NAACP Post." BURBRIDGE was quoted as having stated on October 22, 1964, that he quit because he objected to the NAACP's Executive Board's "gross insincerity" in the fight against the Western Addition Area 2 redevelopment plan and to its rejection of efforts to dismiss a part-time office secretary. BURBRIDGE was quoted further as having stated that "underlying these incidents is a deep philosophical rift. Those of us who resigned feel that the more a civil rights organization can divorce itself from politics, the better off it is. Those opposing us feel the branch should be involved in the political arena."

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E. CORE

WILLIAM (BILL) BRADLEY, San Francisco Chairman of CORE, stated on June 11, 1964, at a press conference that the various civil rights organizations could not deny that there might be comments and CP members in the various civil rights organizations responsible for picket lines and demonstrations. Further, that the attitude of the civil rights organizations was that they would welcome anyone who would support and be active in civil rights.

SF T-144
6/11/64 (u)

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, held on November 15, 1963, at 2734 Haste Street, Berkeley, California, an unprepared and disorganized discussion over CORE took place. It was pointed out that Berkeley CORE was comprised almost entirely of white University of California students. Further, that it was not organized with a Negro community base. As an example it was noted that only five per cent of the CORE members picketing the International Pancake House in Berkeley, California, were Negroes. A brief discussion was held in which it was suggested by [redacted] elsewhere characterized, that Party members in CORE should try to establish roots in the Negro community. (X)(u)

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SF T-144
8/20/63 (u)

At a meeting of the CP Housing Committee held on November 12, 1963, at 1584 Post Street, San Francisco, a discussion was held on ways and means of making contact with any of the Negro groups who are interested in housing. It was the CP's intention to intensify the struggle to bring Negroes into the movement, but difficulty was encountered in attempting to get someone to volunteer to contact Negro groups such as a Housing Committee of the NAACP or the Housing Committee of CORE. It was suggested that they get these committees to agree to send representatives to the CP Housing Committee meeting or allow the CP Housing Committee to send representatives to their meetings to establish liaison with housing committees active in San Francisco. It was pointed out that attempting to make contact with any of these Negro groups was very difficult. (X)(u)

SF T-67
11/15/63

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[redacted] a member of the CP National Committee, on April 19, 1964, held a meeting at her residence. The exact nature of this meeting was not specified. The meeting generally concerned itself with a discussion of racial demonstrations in San Francisco. Part of the discussion concerned the picketing at the Bank of America, and in this connection, [redacted] said that there was to be five weeks of negotiations which would last until the third week of May. If agreement was not reached, this group would advocate pushing CORE to see that things came to a head, and if the Bank of America did not agree, the Ad Hoc Committee could enter the discussion, have demonstrations, and have members arrested.

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SF T-1
5/4/64 (X)(u)

At a meeting of the New Amalgamated CP Club which met on August 26, 1964, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, the board decided to equalize work of Executive Board members. One member of the board was assigned to work in CORE. Other members were assigned to work at Freedom House and with one of the major political parties. This left the NAACP and the churches, and it was decided to ask for volunteers to work with these groups. It was finally decided to ask one of the members to go into the NAACP and to work there.

(X)(u)

SF T-1
9/2/64 (X)(u)

A YSA Berkeley area report dated August 19, 1964, was forwarded by mail anonymously to the New York Office of the FBI. This report, in part, declared as follows:

One of the most active areas of work of YSA has been in connection with CORE on the campus. Although nominally it is a civil rights organization, it is important to realize that CORE actually is the student movement in its present form.

CORE on the campus presently is controlled by the local Young People's Socialist League, (YPSL), in a very bureaucratic manner which is fast alienating the "good people." The political strength of the YSA is so great, however, that the YPSL has been forced to define itself only by reaction to the YSA. The left YPSLs try to outflank the YSA to the left and end up in a position which is almost anathema to the YSA.

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totally action oriented, judging only in terms of "militancy" and considering politics a hindrance in the struggle. Although the CORE meetings frequently seem totally meaningless and the organization displays all the worst characteristics of the petty bourgeois college milieu, virtually every potential radical passes through CORE at some time simply because civil rights is the most important issue today, and because CORE is the only active campus civil rights organization.

Many of the "good people" stay away from civil rights demonstrations for awhile for lack of a better place to go. It is among these people that the YSA is able to do its most effective work. Partly due to the presence of the YSA, and partly due to the development of the civil rights movement in the Bay Area, the majority of the students in CORE support the idea of independent political action as the next logical step.

The civil rights movement in the San Francisco Bay Area is unique to the extent that it has been a white student movement carried to its natural conclusion. Everyone's fingers have been burned and with the sting of this experience still fresh, it is easy for the YSA to point out that the San Francisco sit-in trials were inevitable as long as the demonstrations and demonstrators refused to break with the two party system.

The YPSL is known publically as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

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F. AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

1. Communist Party Penetration and Influence

On January 14, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and invited her over for dinner. [redacted] commented to [redacted] that it was time they had a little talk. (X)(u)

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SF T-36, 1/14/64 (X)(u)

On February 24, 1964, at a meeting of the San Francisco County CP, mention was made that [redacted] a member of the committee, was to give a report of the Party's work in the Negro field, but this did not occur, since she was absent. (X)(u)

SF T-36, 3/3/64 (X)(u)

On March 2, 1964, a male unknown to the source contacted CARL BLOICE at the headquarters of the "People's World." This unknown male asked BLOICE if there would be a picket line that night (at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel), and BLOICE said he did not know. BLOICE went on to say that there was a hearing on the injunction against picketing that day and "they" planned to file a countersuit. When asked if "they" wanted a lot of people at the hearings, BLOICE said, "Yes." (X)(u)

SF T-36, 3/2/64 (X)(u)

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] contacted CARL BLOICE at the "People's World." [redacted] remarked to BLOICE how disgusted the youngsters were with the fact that no one could make any decisions and the decisions were (X)(u)

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made by only three people in AHCED. "KAYO" commented he was for going against the injunction at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, but the decision had been made to abide by it. "KAYO" commented that this made many people mad. "KAYO" remarked that he told those in the picket line that going against the injunction was only a misdemeanor and not a felony. "KAYO" further remarked that the leadership of AHCED was inexperienced and that no one could tell them anything. (X)(u)

SF T-36, 3/4/64 (X)(u)

On March 5, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] ALBERT J. (MICKEY) LIMA, Chairman of the CP, Northern California District, and told her the following: (X)(u)

[redacted] related that 4,000 leaflets had been distributed on the University of California campus at Berkeley and those distributing them had run out of leaflets and had no one to print more. [redacted] commented "they" expected a tremendous crowd at the Sheraton-Palace Friday night in San Francisco, so many that police would not be able to arrest all of them. (X)(u)

[redacted] went on to say that [redacted] would participate in the picketing and expected to be arrested. (X)(u)

SF T-119, 3/5/64 (X)(u)

On March 6, 1964, ROSCOE PROCTOR led a small group of students in distributing literature on behalf of AHCED on March 5, 1964, at the Laney campus of Oakland City College. (X)

Source commented that he had heard that ROSCOE PROCTOR was not arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel because "we," the CP, decided PROCTOR should stay out of actual picketing and organize behind the scenes. (X)(u)

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Source went on to say he had heard PROCTOR was working full time and expected to devote his entire time, March 6, 1964, to organizing pickets for the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 6, 1964. (X)(u)

SF T-16, 3/6/64 (X)(u)

On March 6, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] at the offices of the NAACP. [redacted] told [redacted] she had been in contact with ARCHIE BROWN, who said he was trying to get Local 6, ILWU, "lined up" for the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. [redacted] commented she would get in touch with ARCHIE BROWN. (X)(u)

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SF T-36, 3/6/64 (X)(u)

During February, 1964, ARCHIE BROWN attended a meeting of the Maritime Club of the SFCCP. (X)(u)

SF T-11, 3/2/64 (X)(u)

On March 11, 1964, source attended a get-together of "People's World" readers, in San Francisco. At this get-together, CARL BLOICE remarked that the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel would result in about 200 jobs for Negroes. [redacted], at this get-together, told of the mix-up with the leaders of other organizations and said that "now" these other organizations would contact AHCED before they say or do anything. (X)(u)

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SF T-11, 3/16/64 (X)(u)

2. Socialist Workers Party Penetration and Influence

On March 11, 1964, source attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. At the meeting [redacted] gave a discussion on AHCED. She related that "last week everybody" showed up for the demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. [redacted] claimed there were 4,000 demonstrators, and she went on to say that when the hotel (X)(u)

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manager refused to sign the agreement, one of the three picket lines was sent in to demonstrate inside the hotel. According to [] about midnight, [] announced that the management had refused to sign and the discussion had broken off. [] then asked if "we" were willing to go to jail and everybody said "yes." (X) (u)

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Continuing, source reported that [] went on to say that the police in the hotel were provoked in order to arrest the demonstrators. As a result, 150 to 160 of the demonstrators were arrested. (X) (u)

[] claimed, according to source, that AHCED was directed and controlled by the DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area. (X) (u)

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SF T-26, 3/13/64 (X) (u)

On March 11, 1964, source attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. At this meeting, [] among other things, stated AHCED consisted of students who took things upon themselves to get jobs for minority people. [] remarked that so far, the SWP had given permission to support AHCED on the picket lines, but, for the time being, should avoid being arrested. [] further remarked that the branch would have several discussions on AHCED and would educate the members who were not familiar with the activities of AHCED. (X)

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Continuing, source went on to say that at the meeting [] mentioned that there were nine groups in the Bay Area who had been asked to join AHCED. (X) (u)

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SF T-120, 3/17/64 (X) (u)

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On March 18, 1964, source attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the SWP at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. Source related that at the meeting, [] announced that AHCED had signed up the San Francisco YSA as a member in AHCED. [] related that [] was against BAYSA becoming a part of AHCED because of its parent group; however, [] and [] felt that the BAYSA in San Francisco should be admitted, which they were. [] and [] gave as their reasons the fact that the BAYSA members in San Francisco were not afraid to be arrested and these members gave their full support to the demonstrations. (u)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A survey of the civil disobedience arrests since September 1963 by the Intelligence Unit of the San Francisco Police Department reflected the following:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Arrested</u>	<u>Status</u>
9/14/63	Select Rentals	15	Dismissed - complaint withdrawn
11/3/63	Mel's Drive-In	117	To be set 10/15
3/1/64	Palace Hotel	121	Dismissed - faulty injunction
3/7/64	Palace Hotel	174	See disposition sheet
3/14/64	Cadillac Agency	110	See disposition sheet
4/11/64	Auto Row	228	See disposition sheet
6/12/64	Bank of America	<u>1</u>	See disposition sheet
Total Persons Arrested		766	

A recapitulation of court dispositions as of September 20, 1964, compiled by the Intelligence Unit of the San Francisco Police Department reflected the following:

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<u>Arrest Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Arrests</u>	<u>Guilty</u>	<u>Not Guilty</u>	<u>Nolo</u>	<u>Hung Jury</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Pending</u>
3/7/64	Palace Hotel	174	56	44	6	45	12	11	-
3/14/64	Cadillac Agency	110	65	1	11	25	5	1	2
4/11/64	Auto Row	228	117	-	78	21	5	6	1
6/12/64	Bank of America	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Totals	513	239	45	95	91*	22	18	3*

<u>Total Arrests</u>	<u>Total Persons Involved</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total Caucasians</u>	<u>Total Negroes</u>	<u>Total Orientals</u>
513	402	269	133	351	50	1

* Hung Jury cases - 91 persons, Pending cases - 3 persons, Mel's Drive-In Case - 117 persons to be set for trial on September 30, 1964, in Municipal Court, Dept. No. 11.
TOTAL CASES TO BE SET FOR TRIAL - 211

1AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

According to an article in the March 8, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", a San Francisco morning newspaper, [redacted] stated among other things that following a sit-in demonstration in San Francisco, during October, 1963, by various civil rights groups, the groups realized that a central, coordinating committee was needed. The formation of AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED) was the result, and SIMS became its chairman.

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A source reported on December 9, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Communist Party Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club.

Second source on May 12, 1964, described AHCED as a central body of representatives from militant youth organizations whose purpose was to work for equal civil rights and to put pressure on establishments and employers to hire more people from the minority races, especially Negroes.

A third source reported on March 13, 1964, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on March 11, 1964, [redacted] a representative of AHCED related among other things that AHCED was directed and controlled by the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of the Bay Area.

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A fourth source reported on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, [redacted] attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party.

Second source related on May 12, 1964, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of the Bay Area consisted of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of San Francisco, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College. According to source, any member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco who attends San Francisco State College is automatically a member of the club at San Francisco State College.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938..

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 20, 1964, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by [REDACTED]

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- (1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
- (2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
- (3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by [REDACTED]

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A third source has advised that [REDACTED] attended a Communist Patry Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequalled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

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that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

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In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER;
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of [REDACTED]. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

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"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

This same source advised in October, 1963, that [REDACTED] was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

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University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964 semester. As an "off campus" organization, the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

A second source advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter:

Chairman - [REDACTED]

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Secretary - [REDACTED]

Treasurer - [REDACTED]

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The first source advised during December, 1963, that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

A third source advised in April, 1964, that [REDACTED] is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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A fourth source advised in March, 1964, that [REDACTED] was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

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The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The second source advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization.

A fifth source advised on July 31, 1964, the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

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BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR
aka "Progressive Labor"

A source advised on December 12, 1962, that in the latter part of 1962 a group of former members of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP), who had split from the SFCCP during 1960 over a factionalist dispute, had grouped together to support and further the aims of "Progressive Labor" and reportedly had allied themselves with the Progressive Labor Party, which reportedly has been organized nationally.

The masthead in the March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" reflects "Progressive Labor" is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Co., G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.... San Francisco address listed....P. O. Box 843, San Francisco 1, California....West Coast Editor: LEE COE.

A second source advised on November 26, 1963, that leaflets and invitations were distributed in San Francisco, California by the above-mentioned group during November, 1963, under the name Bay Area Progressive Labor (BAPL), P. O. Box 843, San Francisco, California.

A third source advised on May 11, 1964, that [redacted] is active in BAPL activities in the San Francisco Bay Area and appears to be one of its leaders.

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A fourth source advised on February 12, 1960, that [redacted] was one of the leaders of a factionalist group of the CP that was meeting with the Northern California CP District Board to work out these factionalist difficulties.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also
known as Progressive Labor Party
"Progressive Labor"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (cont)

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The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR DISARMAMENT (CCD), aka.
Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (CCND)

A source advised in August 1963 that the CCD held its first meeting on April 3, 1963, in San Francisco. Its headquarters and weekly meeting place during most of 1963 was 1564 Waller Street, San Francisco. One of the individuals primarily responsible for forming the CCD is Dr. TOM BREWER. The aim of the CCD is to perform civil disobedience as a protest to help achieve nuclear disarmament. The motto of the CCD is "No war on children." The CCD is composed of an Executive Committee, which is also known as an action committee, an action force and general membership. The Executive Committee dictates policy and thinking of the CCD. The action force will be comprised of individuals who are willing to carry out nonviolent action or civil disobedience. The general membership includes individuals behind the scene who are sympathetic to the CCD.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
(CCL), aka Citizens Committee for
Constitutional Liberties - San Francisco

A source advised on June 19, 1961, that MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District, Communist Party (CP), reported on June 15, 1961, that the CP, USA, in response to the Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, relating to the Internal Security Act of 1950, had decided to create a committee known as Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York City, and that a local committee would be organized for Northern California.

This source advised on June 26, 1961, that a meeting was held on June 18, 1961, at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, for the purpose of formulating plans for the CCCL in Northern California. X

A second source advised on September 14, 1961, that the CCCL had opened an office at 942 Market Street, Room 401, San Francisco, California, and that some of the furniture for this office had come from the CP office on the same floor.

A third source advised June 22, 1962, that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS announced that he had closed down the headquarters of the CCL at 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

A fourth source in November, 1962, advised that CP officials in Northern California have been active in promoting the CCL.

This same source advised in November, 1962, that the CCL was active in the fight against the Internal Security Act of 1950, under which the CP and its officials were being prosecuted.

A fifth source on May 2, 1963, furnished the names of the officers of the CCL in San Francisco as Dr. HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, Chairman, and WALTER STACK, Treasurer.

Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS testified in open court in 1953 to CP membership since 1935.

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A sixth source advised in April, 1963, that WALTER STACK is a current CP member in San Francisco.

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One of these sources advised February 13, 1963, WALTER STACK stated on February 8, 1963, that the officers of the CCL were holding off temporarily on further activity on the advice of MICKIE LIMA, District CP Chairman.

A seventh source advised that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS stated in August, 1963, that the CCL is defunct in the San Francisco area.

The fifth source above advised that the CCL bank account at the Bank of America, #1 Powell Street, San Francisco, was closed August 16, 1963, because it was "no longer needed".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-5390 CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 42 concerning "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (New York City)":

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties,' are communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objectives of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

"***The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts."

"***Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961***."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143, and 144.)

APPENDIX

1. COMMITTEE TO END U. S. FOREIGN INTERVENTION, aka
 Committee to End American Intervention in
 Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc),
 Committee to End United States Intervention in
 Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc),
Committee to End United States Imperialism

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This Committee was organized as the Committee to End American Intervention in Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc), March 29, 1964, in San Francisco, California, at the instigation of and by members of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, a Marxist youth group, which has promoted the organization's activities among the various groups in the San Francisco area interested in peace and disarmament. Its announced aims have included American withdrawal from Viet-Nam, self-determination for the South Viet-Namese people and adherence of the United States to the 1954 Geneva Convention. Demonstrations along with the distribution of and exhibition of propaganda comprise its program. A flyer advertising a forum of September 15, 1964, in San Francisco on "World Wide Movements--for Freedom" referred to "Cuba - Harlem - Congo - Viet Nam" and listed the Committee to End U. S. Foreign Intervention as sponsor. One of the two sources which provided the information on the Committee's organization has advised that it is the same committee. The other source advised on June 28, 1964, that an Executive Committee of five members was elected in June, 1964, but no new officers were otherwise elected.

Another source advised on September 17, 1964, that the original officers were JOHN W. THOMAS, Chairman; BEVERLY D. RADCLIFFE, Treasurer, and MARGARET DRIGGS, Secretary. The signature of two of these are still required for checks written.

One source mentioned above currently advises that no headquarters is maintained by the Committee; meetings are infrequent and poorly attended, ranging from eight to twenty members. The last reported membership total was approximately twenty in June, 1964.

JOHN THOMAS attended meetings of the
 DuBois Club of San Francisco on
 May 10 and 31, 1964.

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COMMITTEE TO END U. S. FOREIGN INTERVENTION, aka

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on October 1, 1964, THOMAS indicated he was not a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club and would not join any group until he found one that really helped the Negro people.

BEVERLY RADCLIFFE in April, 1964, was a member of the DuBois Club of San Francisco.

MARGARET DRIGGS, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, said that her activities in the Communist Party (CP) began in the middle 1930s during the depression in Tacoma, Washington. She and her husband moved to Seattle, Washington, and were members there of the CP and the Communist Political Association (CPA). As a result of open criticism of Party functionaries on her part and on the part of her husband, she and her husband were expelled from the CP in 1946 with the proviso that after six months they would reinstate. She said that they did not seek reinstatement. (The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known
as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba
Committee (BAFPCC)

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The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain", which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent 'election' of the BAFPCC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U. S. intervention in Cuba."

A second source advised on January 10, 1964, that at a BAFPCC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPCC.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

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FREEDOM HOUSE

A source advised on May 28, 1963, that Freedom House was established in Monroe, North Carolina, in May 1963, as a headquarters for racial integration activities in the Monroe area. Although there is no formal organization, as such, the activities of this group of four racial organizers are under the leadership of JACOB ROSEN, Southern Editor of "Progressive Labor."

This source advised on July 18, 1963, that Freedom House publishes a monthly newspaper entitled "Freedom," which carries articles primarily concerning local integration activities. Editor of this publication is JACOB ROSEN.

JACOB ROSEN advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 31, 1963, that the purposes of his group at Freedom House are to integrate the public schools, encourage Negro voter registration and, in general, to improve the living and working conditions of the Negroes in the area. He stated that his organizers possess firearms, and that his group advocates the use of violence, if necessary, as a means of self-defense.

This source advised on October 8, 1963, that the activities and operations at Freedom House are being directed and financed by Progressive Labor in New York City, and that JACOB ROSEN and his organizers are all working for and under the control of Progressive Labor.

The source advised on October 22, 1963, that Freedom House headquarters was moved on that date from 605 Brown Street to 308 Hudson Street, Monroe, North Carolina. The mailing address is Post Office Box 84, Monroe, North Carolina. The source added that the future activities of Freedom House in Monroe are questionable as ROSEN and his organizers have lost much of their local Negro community, in that they are not wanted in Monroe.

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APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

On October 7, 1960, a source advised that the Independent Student Union (ISU) was formed by a group of Los Angeles City College students in March, 1960.

The preamble to the ISU constitution states in part:

"We, the members of the ISU, are dedicated to giving our energies to building a world of peace, wherein the peoples of all lands will not have to live in constant fear of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

"We pledge our efforts to ending of all social inequality based on race, creed or national origin and to further the eradication of discrimination in all walks of American life.

"We affirm the right of all students and instructors to play an active role in the political life of the nation, and believe that no restrictions should be placed upon the free expression of ideas and opinions within and outside the classroom.

The source stated that the ISU was originally controlled by three co-chairmen, one of whom was FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP). In September, 1960, ALEXANDER was elected to be president of the ISU.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source stated the ISU claims to have a membership of 200; however, membership does not necessarily indicate sympathy to the CP.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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NATION OF ISLAM,
Formerly referred to as the
Muslim Cult of Islam, also
known as Muhammad's Temples of
Islam

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In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils" in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the

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NATION OF ISLAM (cont'd.)

United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 193 concerning "National Guardian":

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

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YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) endorsed a project presented by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National Youth Director, CP, USA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons." RUBIN stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues.

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons", had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth."

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961 issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 1 issue of "New Horizons for Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication is 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia, 40, Pa.

On January 21, 1964, a third source advised that LIONEL LIBSON was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons for Youth"; and when "New Horizons for Youth" moved to Philadelphia, LIBSON returned to Philadelphia as editor and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

APPENDIX

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1.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within, it had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, aka
San Francisco School of Social Science,
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,
San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism,
San Francisco School of Marxism

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG), was held on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U. S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on April 23, 1964, that the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS), which has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Science", "San Francisco Marxist Study Group", "San Francisco School of Marxism", concluded its Fall 1963 series of classes on December 19, 1963, and was currently conducting a series of classes.

The second source furnished the Fall 1963 Bulletin of the SFSSS on October 17, 1963, which reflected that [redacted] was Director, and [redacted] Secretary, of the SFSSS. The source advised that [redacted] controls the policy under which the SFSSS is run and consults an advisory board of class representatives only as to suggestions for future courses and opinions as to current ones.

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A third source advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party, Northern District of California, Youth Commission, held October 14, 1963, at 100 Broderick Street, San Francisco.

The third source advised in December, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off-Campus Communist Party Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 20, 1964, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 13, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba, Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly, [redacted] Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

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STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA (cont'd.)

2.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

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-1-

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist-alternatives."

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The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

A third source has advised that in September 1964 the organization set up its headquarters at 1853 - 1/2 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

The first two sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A fourth source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fifth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly-organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER;
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of [redacted]. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

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"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

This same source advised in October, 1963, that [redacted] was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

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University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964 semester. As an "off campus" organization, the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

A second source advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter:

Chairman, PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence)

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Secretary - [REDACTED]

Treasurer - [REDACTED]

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The first source advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and [REDACTED] attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

A third source advised in April, 1964, that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A fourth source advised in March, 1964, that [REDACTED] was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

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The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The second source advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization.

A fifth source advised on July 31, 1964, the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by [REDACTED]

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- (1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
- (2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
- (3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by [REDACTED]

A third source has advised that [REDACTED] attended a Communist Patry Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequalled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

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that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

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In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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On January 27, 1964, a source furnished the January 1964 newsletter of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco (WEBDCSF) which contained a report on the formation of a W.E.B. DuBois Club at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, during the fall term, 1963..

The second source advised on January 10, 1964, that the constitution of the new DuBois Club at San Francisco State College states the name of the organization shall be the San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club (SFSCWEBDC).

The third source advised May 12, 1964, that the SFSCWEBDC is not an independent organization but is in effect a campus branch of the WEBDCSF formed for the purpose of enabling the WEBDCSF to involve itself in student political activity at San Francisco State College and to have a sounding board for its ideas on the San Francisco State College campus as well as provide recruitment for new members to the WEBDCSF.

The fourth source advised on June 3, 1964, that the SFSCWEBDC was active at San Francisco State College during the spring term of 1964 and anticipated resumption of activities during the fall term of 1964.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications of December 1, 1961, published by the HCUA, on page 173, has the following to say about the Women's International Democratic Federation:

1. Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization [which] frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April 1949."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised April 23, 1964, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ), aka
Youth for Jobs Committee

A source advised in July, 1963, that several recent graduates and dropouts of high schools in Oakland and Berkeley, California, had on April 17, 1963, attended the organizing meeting of Youth for Jobs (YFJ) in Oakland, California, in response to letters prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and [REDACTED]. At this meeting, [REDACTED] gave reports on the unemployment problems among youth and the need for an organization of this type. PROCTOR also spoke at this meeting.

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In May, 1963, a second source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR attended meetings of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, during May, 1963, in New York City.

In January, 1963, a third source identified [REDACTED] of a CP recruiting class held in January 1963, in Berkeley, California.

In May, 1963, the first source advised that in May, 1963, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Youth for Jobs - Aims and Purposes" was distributed. This pamphlet described YFJ as an independent organization of young people working together to find solutions to current vocational, social and recreational problems; it specified that YFJ is not affiliated with any other organizations, but would fully support the labor movement and any other organizations striving to combat unemployment and to increase job security for all employees.

In June, 1963, the third source advised that at a meeting of the Political Committee of the CP of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) held in June, 1963, VIRGINIA PROCTOR, member of that Committee, gave a report on a draft document read before the National Committee, CP, USA, by GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, CP, USA. In connection with the portion of the report dealing with youth, PROCTOR said, "A report from this area on the activity around Youth For Jobs organized by ROSCOE PROCTOR will be included in the final document, as one of the signs of the Party work in organizing the unemployed."

On April 16, 1964, a fourth source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR has promoted and guided YFJ since its inception and continues to do so. The source stated that meetings of YFJ are held at the YFJ Club House, 1095 59th Street, Oakland, California, and at homes of individual members.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. LEONARD POTASH was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers.

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[redacted] Source further advised that POTASH, ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of JACQUELYN HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on May 12, 1964, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUTH ACTION UNION
Formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

[redacted] The chairman of the Youth Action Union is [redacted] who is also the chairman of the Youth Committee, SCDGP.

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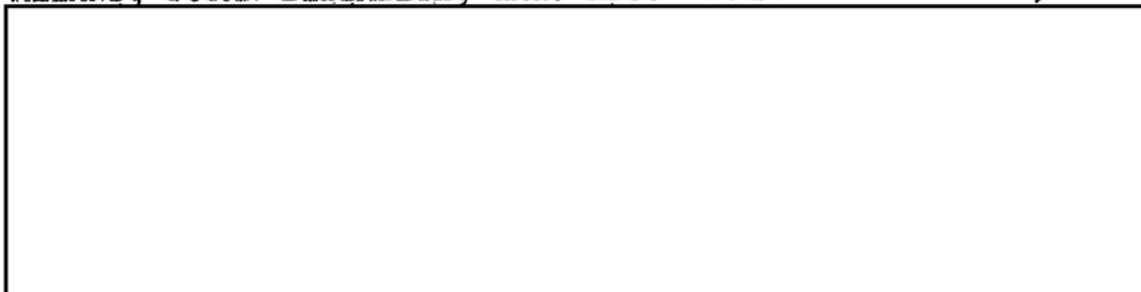
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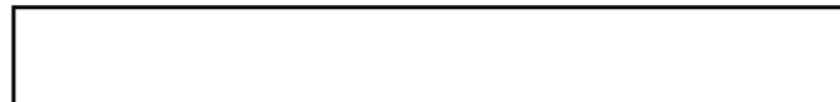
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"DAILY CALIFORNIAN" 58



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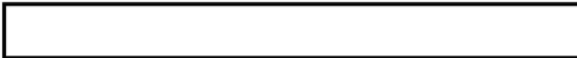
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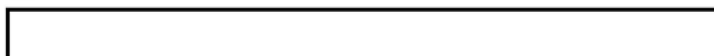
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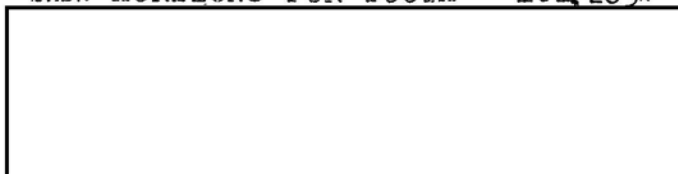


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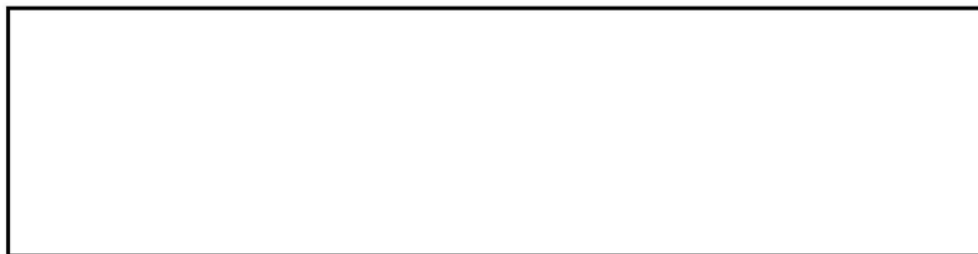


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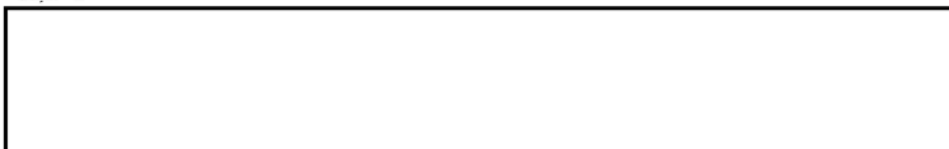


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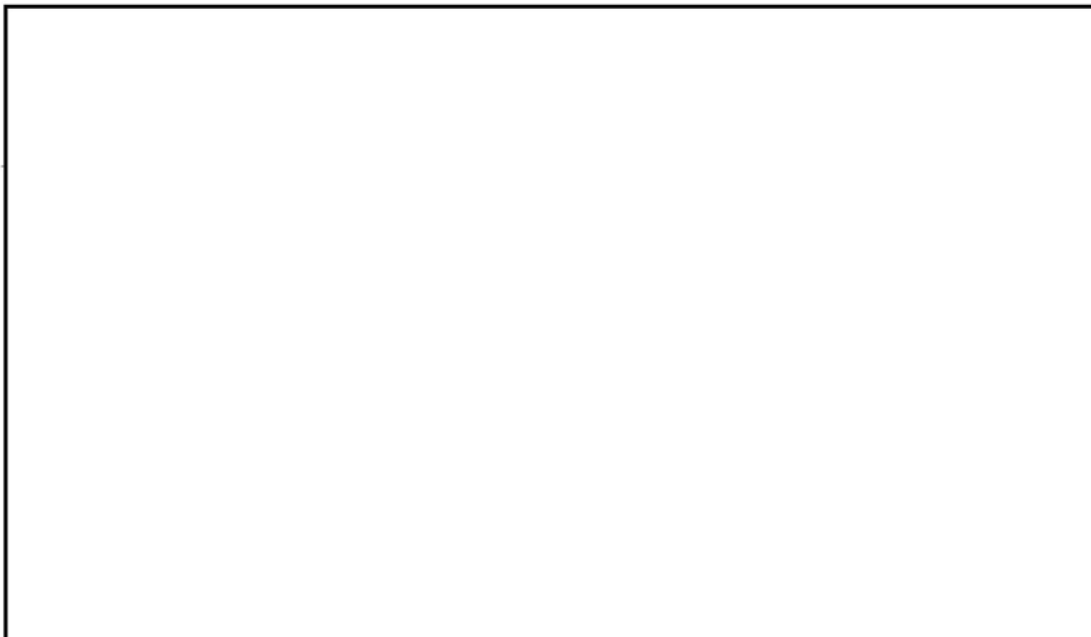
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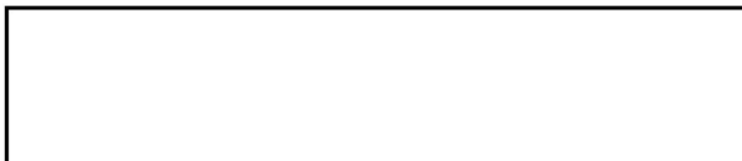
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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION 146



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 26 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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11-35 PM

URGENT 10-26-64

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TO DIRECTOR -9- 100-442529-SNCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-152725

CIRM, IS - C.

OTHER sealed per Court Order

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CORR LINE 5 WORD 8 AND LINE 9 WORD 4 SHD BE "ATTORNEYS"

REC- 51 100-442529-270

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OTHER sealed per Court Order

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WA... JR

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/30/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/31/64 - 10/29/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY jep
CONFIDENTIAL		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

- P* -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the New York Office, which is the office of origin.

PITTSBURGHAT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

APPROVED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT	
AGENCY	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th
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NOTATIONS

CLASSIFIED BY JP2AL/NJ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
RFA # 368352

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PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from all sources herein could reasonably result in identification of Bureau investigative techniques or confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The information furnished by [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, during August, 1963, was obtained by SA DANIEL F. DUNN.

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The information furnished by [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., was obtained by SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] observed KRANSDORF and [redacted] in the picket line on July 6, 1964.

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The information furnished by [redacted] Wheeling, W. Va., on August 4, 1963; [redacted] Wheeling Downs Skating Rink, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 2, 1963; [redacted] Bureau of Police, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 7, 1963, and [redacted] Wheeling, on October 7, 1963, was obtained by SA [redacted]

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Special Agents who observed the March on October 7, 1963, at Wheeling, W. Va., were SAs [redacted] and [redacted] all of the Pittsburgh Office.

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The information furnished by [redacted] on August 21, 1963, was obtained by SAs [redacted]

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SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] on August 26, 1963, by phone without identifying himself and obtained information regarding the March on Washington from her through that phone call. SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] on September 25, 1963, using the name [redacted] a fictitious person, from Weirton, W. Va., who could not make the March on Washington and was inquiring regarding same.

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PG 100-15125

The information attributed to [redacted] of Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 13, 1964, was furnished to SA [redacted] and SA [redacted].

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SA [redacted] obtained the information concerning [redacted] attendance at the Eighth World Youth Festival by pretext telephone call to [redacted] on September 26, 1962. Pretext was that the caller was a newspaper reporter for the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," Pittsburgh, Pa., daily newspaper.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Location</u>
PG T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
PG T-2 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 8/18/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 10/1/63) (Characterization of HERBERT K. KRANSDORF, 4/26/63 & 9/15/64) (Characterization of JEAN KRANSDORF, 10/29/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 10/1/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 2/27/59)	[redacted]
PG T-3 is NY 694-S* (Characterization of HYMAN LUMER, 4/24/63)	
PG T-4 is CG 5824-S* (Characterization of HYMAN LUMER, 3/7/63)	
PG T-5 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 10/29/63)	

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PG 100-15125

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Location</u>	
PG T-6 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 5/17 & 21/63)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-7 is [redacted] (Characterization of JOSEPH KRANSDORF, 6/21-23/63 & 6/25-30/63)		b7D
PG T-8 is [redacted] (Characterization of JOSEPH KRANSDORF, 6/19-21/64)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-9 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 3/1/63)	[redacted] PG 100-8549-1249	
PG T-10 is [redacted] PCI	PG 100-8549-1293, 1233	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-11 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-8549-1293	
PG T-12 is [redacted] (c) (U) (Characterization of [redacted] 7/17/60)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
PG T-14 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-14250-128	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-15 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 3/6/62)		b6 b7C b7D

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Informant

Location

PG T-16 is [REDACTED]

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(Request) [REDACTED]

PG T-17 is [REDACTED]
reporter [REDACTED]

PG 100-8549-1273

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(Request) [REDACTED]

PG T-18 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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PG T-19 is [REDACTED]

PG 100-8549-1309

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(Request) [REDACTED]

PG T-20 is [REDACTED]

PG 100-8549-1293

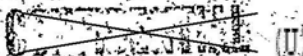
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(Request) [REDACTED]

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**



Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 10/30/64

Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Field Office File No.: 100-15125

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HERBERT K. KRANSDORF, Organizer, Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) until 9/15/64, during 1963 and 1964 was concerned with strategy concerning civil rights and Negro matters, and stated CP members should participate in meetings of Negro organizations to influence these committees and to suggest racial demonstrations. KRANSDORF participated in demonstration to protest alleged discrimination in hiring Negroes, Pittsburgh, Pa., 8/63; participated in demonstration to demand more Federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi during 7/64, and participated in March on Washington, D. C., during 8/63. [redacted] Ohio Valley Section of CP, Wheeling, W. Va., assisted in the organization of demonstration to protest injustices to both Negroes and whites by racial segregation during 10/63, and participated in March on Washington, D. C., during 8/63. KRANSDORF's attempts to influence organization of high school students in Pittsburgh, Pa., for purpose of correcting discrimination and [redacted] attempted infiltration of NAACP, Wheeling, W. Va., set out.

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GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

4-8-91
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FOIA # 368312

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

On June 10, 1963, PG T-1 advised that on May 31, 1963, HERBERT K. KRANSDORF remarked that he had recently met with other progressive leaders in New York City to discuss the racial situation. KRANSDORF stated that he was rather embarrassed as he had nothing to report from Pittsburgh, Pa., while the other leaders reported large mass meetings in support of racial demonstrations in their territories. KRANSDORF stated that Pittsburgh had done nothing. He said that he had contacted the Pittsburgh Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to ask them to plan some demonstrations, but that the people there told him they were too busy with other matters. KRANSDORF also stated that he believed that a mass protest could begin from within the churches, but that he had approached several ministers without success.

On April 26, 1963, PG T-2 advised that HERBERT K. KRANSDORF was employed on a full-time basis as the Organizer of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP).

On September 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on September 15, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF left Pittsburgh, Pa., for Detroit, Michigan, where he was transferred by the National Office, CP.

On July 17, 1963, PG T-2 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF arranged a CP meeting which was held in the Pittsburgh area on July 6, 1963. KRANSDORF brought HYMAN LUMER to this meeting and LUMER talked about the Negro Movement. During his talk, LUMER stated that special privileges for Negroes seeking employment opportunities was a CP idea of long standing and was now beginning to catch on.

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On April 24, 1963, PG T-3 advised that HYMAN LUMER was a member of the National Board of the CPUSA.

On March 7, 1963, PG T-4 advised that HYMAN LUMER had resumed his former position of National Educational Director of the CPUSA.

On July 10, 1963, PG T-1 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF, a short time prior to this date, had indicated that he had drawn up some proposals which he felt would be a good basis on which the NAACP could work. Among these proposals KRANSDORF listed racial discrimination in unions, in housing, in city and county positions, etc. KRANSDORF indicated that he was going to seek the opinions of several individuals concerning these proposals and would like to have them presented to the President of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP. On this occasion, KRANSDORF indicated that he was very discouraged concerning the fight for integration in Pittsburgh, and expressed the opinion that more pressure should be put on white people to break up segregation practices in Pittsburgh.

On July 24, 1963, PG T-5 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on that date HERBERT KRANSDORF spoke at length concerning civil rights and Negro matters. According to PG T-5, some of KRANSDORF's remarks were as follows:

The aspects of civil liberties made it plain that the question of constitutional liberties encompassed the area of civil rights. KRANSDORF stated that those in attendance at the aforementioned meeting were aware that a decision had been made to leave the question of public accommodations available to all people up to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Everyone was aware that if the provisions of the 14th Amendment had been carried out, they

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PG 100-15125

would have taken care of the whole area of civil rights. A "red herring" had been brought into the fight because communists were blamed for the whole civil rights fight. The charge had been made that the leadership of the whole civil rights fight was made up of communists. KRANSDORF said that he found this proposition intolerable. He declared that this fight was the basic movement of the Negro people for full equality and that it was obvious that civil rights and civil liberties were linked and interrelated.

KRANSDORF continued that in many areas, such as in Alabama, the NAACP had been banned. Efforts had been made to secure NAACP membership lists to determine if any communists were named thereon. KRANSDORF noted that these activities were undertaken to disrupt the civil rights movement. KRANSDORF said that many people active in the civil rights movement were either communists or were so-called communists, and that it was important to bear this in mind if such a question should come up in the future. He said that victory in the civil rights movement would shake up the reactionary's control of the economic and political life of the country. KRANSDORF noted that there was a tremendous reserve of profit for business and industry in this country due to the lesser wages being paid to Negro employees.

KRANSDORF urged those in attendance at this meeting to examine the movement itself. He said that there had been considerable mass action, such as parades, etc., in every city except Pittsburgh. He noted that Detroit had 200,000 marching and other cities had mass picket lines. KRANSDORF noted that this mass action in other cities had shaken up the status quo of the power structure in those cities. However, in Pittsburgh, very little was being said about such activities. KRANSDORF noted that Pittsburgh had a Negro judge and a Negro councilman, but that one should look

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PG 100-15125

at the housing situation in Pittsburgh. He reminded those present at this meeting that a Negro doctor in Pittsburgh had been refused a lot on which to build a home.

KRANSDORF also reminded those attending this meeting to look at the job situation relative to Negroes at Pittsburgh. He said that facts showed that the unemployed Negro figures were 20 times greater than those of the white people, and also that there were no Negroes in craft jobs. He pointed out that the craft unions in the city had agreed to open their doors to Negroes after they were subjected to pressure, but that there was no guarantee that such was being done. He noted that all large businesses had only token Negro employment. He also alleged that the local police had used degrading methods against a Negro in a recent murder case. KRANSDORF stated that very few Negro police officers had been hired by the Pittsburgh Police Department, and again reminded those present that there was only one Negro judge and only one Negro councilman in Pittsburgh. He said that there was a lack of proper representation for the Negro in labor, and that there was no Negro able to speak for labor in Pittsburgh. He said that this was not because of a lack of qualified Negroes but could be blamed on the opposition to Negro leadership.

KRANSDORF also stated that there was no real integration in the Pittsburgh schools and that there was no preparation of Negroes for college. He said that there were very few Negro teachers in the all white schools in the Pittsburgh area, and that he doubted if there were any Negro teachers at all in the South Hills areas.

KRANSDORF also stated that in Pittsburgh a "big business" monopoly headed by the MELLON family had its reasons for maintaining the status quo. He said that the MELLONS controlled the Aluminum Company of America, Mellon Bank, Gulf, and Westinghouse, and that the family's billions of dollars had been gained because these companies

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had operated for many years on a Jim Crow policy. He stated that all MELLON concerns employed Negroes only in menial jobs, such as elevator operators, etc., but that very little else was done for the Negro.

KRANSDORF stated that as far as the press was concerned, only the Negro press was doing anything in Pittsburgh. He said that the Negro leadership at Pittsburgh was greatly out of step with the rest of the country, and that things should be changed. He called attention to a recent remark made by the President of the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP, whom he quoted as saying that he (the NAACP President) could not understand why a piece of land was not sold to a Negro doctor inasmuch as this doctor was so light skinned that it would not have been noticed that he was a Negro. KRANSDORF stated that this was not the right attitude for a leader of the NAACP to have.

On August 2, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on that date, while discussing the general situation regarding the Negro at Pittsburgh, HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he could not understand why Pittsburgh had had no real racial demonstrations in view of the activities which had taken place in other cities. KRANSDORF spoke of the difficulties in controlling demonstrations and pointed out that the reason for such demonstrations was to show the people that they (the demonstrators) were hard to control and to wake up the people to the real problems. KRANSDORF said that the Negro did not need "crumbs" but the Negro did want justice and equality.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on August 13, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF indicated that he had been preparing "letters" concerning the Negro problem and that one letter would be sent to "Political Affairs" in the name of DAVID FOY, which dealt with the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South, and pointed out that the employment of Negroes was good for the whole country.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date DAVID FOY was a member of the CPWP.

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"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 also advised that on August 13, 1963, KRANSDORF explained that another letter would be sent to the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," Pittsburgh daily newspaper, concerning the employment of Negroes. This letter would advocate that school children should be taught that the Boston Tea Party and similar happenings in our history were demonstrations similar to the current Negro demonstrations. Another letter would be sent to U. S. Senator (HUGH) SCOTT in the name of GEORGE MARTIN to explain the plight of a typical unemployed Negro and pointing out that the United States should employ such individuals to manufacture products in the Pittsburgh area instead of buying them in West Germany. *Pa.*

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date GEORGE MARTIN was a member of the CPWP. *P3.*

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on August 26, 1963, [redacted] indicated that he and HERBERT KRANSDORF had been attending meetings of the United Negro Protest Committee (UNPC), a Negro organization in Pittsburgh which had staged picketing demonstrations protesting racial discrimination by some Pittsburgh firms in their hiring practices. [redacted] indicated that originally they were excited at the militancy shown by the Negro leaders, but later became somewhat disappointed in them because of an early settlement they made with a Pittsburgh light company. [redacted] stated that he had proposed the policy that employers be told to hire Negroes regardless of qualifications and train them on the job. According to ALLEN, this proposal had been accepted by the majority of the Negroes. *b6 b7C*

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of August 18, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CPWP. *b6 b7C*

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on September 19, 1963, [redacted] indicated that he was attempting to form a group within the UNPC to force the UNPC leaders to hold out for better settlements for Negroes in negotiations with business firms.

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On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on September 22, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF talked about the Negro movement, saying that Governor (GEORGE) WALLACE (of Alabama) "was guilty of the church bombings" and that President KENNEDY was also guilty for not arresting Governor WALLACE who had encouraged others to defy the law. KRANSDORF pointed out that steel mills, large businesses, and unions in the South were controlled by the same individuals who run these enterprises in Pittsburgh. According to KRANSDORF, these are the individuals who keep Governor WALLACE in power. He said that some way must be found to have these companies and unions in both the North and South make a statement on the racial issue.

On April 6, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on March 29, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF commented that he had talked with individuals in Pittsburgh concerning Negro problems in the Pittsburgh area, particularly Negro employment and school integration. KRANSDORF stated that the Pittsburgh Board of Education had indicated that new schools were to be built in the near future and it was KRANSDORF's opinion that these schools should be built in "fringe areas" so that both Negro and white students could attend. KRANSDORF also indicated that he recently attended a meeting of the UNPC in Pittsburgh and praised this group because he claimed it was the only one taking action and getting results. He said that the recent action of this group in forcing a Pittsburgh contractor to hire Negro bricklayers was the best victory achieved by any group. KRANSDORF indicated that he would like to have more CP members involved in UNPC activities because this was a good place to make contact with many active people in addition to the fact that the UNPC needed CP ideals.

On May 12, 1964, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on April 19, 1964, [redacted] announced that he had been responsible for the arrangements for a NAACP meeting sponsored by the East Boroughs Chapter, NAACP, scheduled to be held on May 3, 1964, at the New Hope Baptist Church, Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa. [redacted] indicated that speakers at this meeting would deal with school integration and civil rights problems and that Captain HUGH MULZAC, author of the book, "A Star to Steer By," would be the principal speaker. HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he would work with ALLEN to assure that this meeting was properly advertised in the Pittsburgh area.

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On May 17, 1963, and May 21, 1963, PG T-6 furnished information that among a delegation of Americans, self-described as "trade-unionists," who visited the Soviet Union from late April to mid-May, 1963, was HUGH MULZAC of Queens, N. Y. PG T-6 advised that this delegation was organized by and traveled under the instructions of IRVING POTASH, Labor Secretary, CPUSA.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on May 3, 1964, MULZAC and [redacted] engaged in a long conversation during which MULZAC told of his experiences and his writing. MULZAC remarked that his world travels had proved to him that race hatred was the most prevalent in the United States; that most of the trouble in the world was caused by the white man wanting everything for himself, and that the current demonstrations, marching, etc., were the beginnings of a revolution because the white man had been stalling and did not intend to do right by the Negro. MULZAC indicated that his trips to the USSR had convinced him that he preferred communism to a system which "passed itself off" as a democracy.

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On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that HUGH MULZAC was the principal speaker at a NAACP meeting held at the New Hope Baptist Church in Braddock, Pa., on May 3, 1964. MULZAC spoke on the problems of the Negro and advised the Negroes in attendance to be prepared to fight for their rights. He said that the Negro had friends all over the world who would help him in his struggles. He urged those attending to buy his book, "A Star to Steer By," which was on sale at the church.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that during a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on May 10, 1964, HERBERT KRANS DORF and those attending made two proposals dealing with the Negro question. The first proposal was that the CP members begin regular visits to the meetings of the UNPC so that they might become active and be able to influence this committee.

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The second proposal was to renew demands at local steel unions for upgrading of Negroes in the steel plants and the hiring of Negro women in the offices at these plants.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on May 12, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF discussed with a CP member a program drawn up by KRANSDORF which would insist that candidates for offices of local unions in the steel industry have a Negro on their slate of candidates. KRANSDORF had prepared a paper on this matter and, among other items, pointed out that although Negroes had helped build the union (United Steelworkers of America) they were not represented among the officers of the union. KRANSDORF discussed the strategy to be used in presenting this program to the local union membership.

On June 7, 1964, PG T-2 advised that during a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on May 24, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF spoke concerning civil rights and problems of the Negro. KRANSDORF pointed out that although Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama received a high percentage of the vote in northern primaries, this did not mean the average citizen was against integration. He said that the "ultra-rightists" had capitalized on this to frighten people concerning the Negro's fight for civil rights and to turn them against the Negro because of civil rights demonstrations. KRANSDORF said that it was a fact that the Negro today had fewer enemies than at any time since the Civil War. During the above discussion, KRANSDORF raised the question as to whether those attending thought that the Negro had gone too far in his demonstrations for civil rights. It was agreed that the correct answer to this question was "No," but KRANSDORF suggested setting up a program to debate this question and said that if such a program could be arranged, he would try to bring in a speaker from the CPUSA to defend civil rights demonstrations. He said that he would work on this and report concerning this at a future meeting.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

DEMONSTRATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., AUGUST 12-15, 1963

The August 8, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "Negroes Plan March on Light Firm," which set forth that the UNPC had scheduled a mass demonstration to protest alleged discrimination in hiring by the Duquesne Light Company. The demonstration was scheduled by Chairman JAMES MCCOY of the UNPC to be held at 11 a.m., August 12, 1963, in front of the Duquesne offices on Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On August 9, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP was going to make an example of the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh (for alleged employment discrimination) by throwing up a picket line at the company on August 12, 1963. KRANSDORF stated that "we" must support the picket line at the Duquesne Light Company.

On August 12, 1963, [redacted]

[redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised that approximately 150 to 200 Negroes, interspersed with a few white people, formed a picket line at 11 a.m. on that date around the Duquesne Light Company Building, Sixth Avenue and William Penn Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. The pickets marched continuously and chanted "Jim Crow has got to go" and were aided by loud speakers. The picketing was temporarily halted from 12:45 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. and broke up for the day at 4:30 p.m. [redacted] stated that no arrests were made during the course of the picketing and that no violence had occurred.

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Mrs. Herbert K.

On August 12, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF and his wife, JEAN KRANSDORF, discussed the picketing (by the UNPC) which took place at the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh on this date, and JEAN KRANSDORF stated that the pickets should continue their demonstrations until at least 200 Negroes were employed at the company. She said that the Negroes should refuse to pay their electric bills until the company adopted a fair hiring practice. HERBERT KRANSDORF commented that the demonstrators were "a real inspired gang."

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On October 29, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date JEAN KRANSDORF, wife of HERBERT KRANSDORF, was a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

The August 14, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" contained an article entitled, "300 Pickets Renew Light Firm Protest," which set forth that pickets again converged on the Duquesne Light Company headquarters on August 13, 1963, renewing a UNPC demonstration. Approximately 60 banner-bearing demonstrators appeared at the utility firm about 11:15 a.m., but by noon the ranks had swollen to approximately 300.

The August 13, 1963, "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "3 Arrested at Negroes' Protest," which set forth that during the racial demonstration against the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh on that date Attorney BYRD R. BROWN, President of the Pittsburgh Chapter, NAACP; JAMES MCCOY, JR., Chairman of the UNPC, and LAIN L. LEE, a commercial sign painter and NAACP member, had been arrested for using public address systems in public places. All three were released without bond pending a hearing. Several other demonstrators were removed from the picket area by Pittsburgh Police, but no charges were lodged.

On August 13, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on that date [redacted] the KRANSDORFs' 14 year old daughter, mentioned that she had taken part in the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on August 13, 1964, and that [redacted] the KRANSDORFs' 17 year old son, had stated that he had been the only white person present on the picket line during the two-hour period when he had been a part of the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on that date. (Joc)

On July 3, 1963, PG T-7 advised that JOSEPH KRANSDORF attended a conference of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) held in New York City, June 21-23, 1963, and a PYOC school held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, June 25-30, 1963.

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✓ The PYOC has been characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On June 25, 1964, PG T-8 advised that [redacted] the 18 year old son of HERBERT KRANSDORF, was in attendance at the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, San Francisco, California, June 19-21, 1964.

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✓ The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On August 14, 1963, [redacted] above, advised that the picketing of the Duquesne Light Company building resumed for the third day at about 11 a.m. on August 14, 1963, and continued until about 3 p.m. There were about 150 marchers in the picket line which was about the same number as marched previously. There were fewer onlookers, however, and Pittsburgh Police patrolled the area and there was no violence.

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On August 14, 1963, PG T-5 advised that HERBERT and JEAN KRANSDORF again discussed the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on this date, and HERBERT indicated that he had been at the scene of the demonstration. HERBERT indicated that he wanted to contact some individuals to get them on the picket line at the demonstration, and JEAN indicated that their son, [redacted], was participating in the demonstration on this date.

On August 15, 1963, PG T-5 advised that [redacted] indicated that he had been involved in the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, on this date.

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On August 15, 1963, [redacted] advised that picketing of the Duquesne Light Company building resumed for the fourth straight day at about 11 a.m. on August 15, 1963, and continued until approximately 6 p.m. Pittsburgh Police patrolled the area and there was no violence.

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The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" for August 16, 1963, set forth that the protest picketing of the Duquesne Light Company was called off at 11:25 p.m., August 15, 1963, inasmuch as an agreement on hiring practices was reached between the UNPC and Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on August 18, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF made a long talk on all phases of the Negro movement, saying that the UNPC in Pittsburgh had given up too easily and had made a poor settlement in their dispute with the Duquesne Light Company. KRANSDORF said that this will not stop the Negroes who are growing stronger every day and emphasized that the Negro movement must be pushed as much as possible by people closer to the CP.

DEMONSTRATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., JULY 6, 1964

The July 4, 1964, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," contained an article entitled, "Negroes Ask U. S. Guards for Miss.," which set forth that at a meeting of the UNPC at Pittsburgh on the evening of July 3, 1964, the UNPC voted unanimously to join the Student Committee on Racial Equality (SCORE) in a picketing demonstration to demand more Federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi. The demonstration was scheduled to be held from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., July 6, 1964, in front of the New Federal Building, Seventh Avenue and Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Additional information concerning SCORE appears hereinafter.

On July 6, 1964, [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, advised that approximately 35 pickets, representing the UNPC and SCORE, demonstrated in front of the New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on that date. The pickets participating in the demonstration carried placards and distributed leaflets deploring the lack of moral and physical support by the Federal Government regarding the welfare of people working to help Mississippi citizens exercise their human and civil rights, and urging effective Federal protection everywhere in the United States of aforementioned rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution. [redacted] further advised that the demonstration was held without incident.

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed HERBERT KRANSDORF and his son, [redacted] in the picket lines at aforementioned demonstration.

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DEMONSTRATION, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA,
OCTOBER 7, 1963.

On August 4, 1963, [redacted]
[redacted] Wheeling, W. Va. [redacted]
the Municipal Yacht Club and Roller Skating Rink located
on Wheeling Island, advised that he believed [redacted]
and a group of Negro people were trying to cause him
trouble in the operation of the roller rink on Wheeling
Island. [redacted] pointed out that he employed a local
college boy, one [redacted]
[redacted] and on the previous evening,
August 3, 1963, [redacted] had been requested to go to [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] said that [redacted] had gone to the
residence and was greeted inside the residence by a group
of Negro people and [redacted] These people indicated to
[redacted] that they considered him a "traitor" because he
worked for [redacted] at the rink and a long discussion was
had with [redacted] about the rink. [redacted] said that [redacted]
did not want anything to do with this group and had informed
him about the incident, pointing out that the group apparently
wanted the rink to be integrated. [redacted] pointed out that
he was making an effort to slowly integrate the rink but his
method was opposed by [redacted] and the group with her.

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On April 11, 1963, PG T-9 advised that
[redacted] who resided in Wheeling,
W. Va., was [redacted] of
the Ohio Valley Section of the CP at
Wheeling, W. Va.

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On October 2, 1963, [redacted]
Wheeling Downs Skating Rink, Wheeling, W. Va., advised that
a group of about 20 Negroes had appeared at the skating rink

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the previous evening and made inquiry regarding admittance. [redacted] advised that the group indicated they represented the NAACP of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and that [redacted] of Wheeling was associated with the group.

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[redacted] advised that there was no demonstration but the group did advise that they desired admittance to the rink. He said he refused admittance and they advised him they would return at a later date. [redacted] said that after leaving the rink the group proceeded to the residence of [redacted] which is located a short distance from the rink.

On October 7, 1963, PG T-10 advised that a demonstration under the auspices of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) was being planned to take place at the Wheeling Roller Rink, Wheeling Island, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 7, 1963, at approximately 6:45 p.m. PG T-10 advised that the group was to meet at the Federal Building (U. S. Post Office), Wheeling, and march from this location to the roller rink in order to picket the rink in protest against racial segregation. PG T-10 noted that the owner of the rink, [redacted] reportedly allowed Negroes to skate only on Monday night and Saturday afternoon. PG T-10 added that [redacted] of Wheeling, was one of the main organizers of the planned demonstration, noting that CORE was presently in the process of organizing a local branch.

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On October 7, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Police, Wheeling, W. Va., advised that after receiving notification of the planned demonstration that night he had contacted a local CORE representative to advise the organization of the necessity for obtaining a city permit prior to parading on the street. [redacted] said the CORE representative had in his presence telephonically contacted [redacted] to inform her of the necessity of obtaining a parade permit. [redacted] said that he also talked with [redacted] on the phone, she being personally known to him. He related that after he informed [redacted] regarding the parade permit she advised him that someone would apply for the permit that afternoon.

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On October 7, 1963, [redacted] City Manager, Wheeling, advised that on that date [redacted] representing CORE, had that afternoon obtained a parade permit for that evening. [redacted] commented that a police escort would be provided and police would also be assigned to the roller rink area to direct traffic and maintain order.

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On October 7, 1963, PG T-11 advised that various groups of Negro individuals had been visiting [redacted] Wheeling, during most of that day and that earlier in the morning several people had taken into the [redacted] residence a bundle of signs mounted on wooden sticks. PG T-11 said that though he was unable to read any of the signs, he assumed that these signs were in connection with the planned activity at the roller rink scheduled for the evening of October 7, 1963.

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On October 7, 1963, Special Agents of the FBI observed a group of individuals congregating outside the Federal Building, Wheeling, at approximately 6:15 p.m.

At approximately 6:50 p.m., the group, consisting of 32 men, women and children, left the Federal Building and proceeded to march through the streets to the Wheeling Roller Rink. The group was escorted by two motorcycle policemen and two police automobiles with two police in each car.

Observed with the group were [redacted] and [redacted] together with their small daughter. [redacted] were earlier observed in the lobby of the U. S. Post Office and they joined the marchers as they passed the side entrance to the post office.

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On March 1, 1963, PG T-9 advised that [redacted] was a member of the Wheeling, W. Va., Club of the Ohio Valley Section of the CP. PG T-9 based this statement on [redacted] frequent contacts with [redacted] leader of the Club, and his attendance at social gatherings at [redacted] home at which CP matters were discussed.

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On March 1, 1963, PG T-9 advised that [redacted] had accompanied her husband to [redacted] home but that [redacted] did not trust her and regarded her as mentally unstable.

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The group was observed to reach the entrance of the Wheeling Roller Rink at approximately 7:15 p.m. Shortly before reaching the rink, they passed the residence of [redacted] who was observed on the front porch of her house watching the marchers. [redacted] was not observed taking part in the march or in the ensuing demonstration at the roller rink.

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As the group reached the rink, the [redacted] and [redacted] and their daughter, were observed to depart from the group and join [redacted] at her residence.

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From the time of arrival until approximately 10:50 p.m., the group was observed to demonstrate outside the entrance of the Wheeling Roller Rink. The demonstration consisted of marching, singing various songs such as "We Shall Overcome," and the exhibition of signs inscribed, "Freedom Now" and "Justice For All." During the major portion of the evening, the demonstration was led by [redacted] with the aid of a battery operated microphone.

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Several members of the group distributed leaflets to spectators along the route of march and at the site of demonstration. The leaflets set out that they were distributed by CORE and were titled, "Why We Protest," explaining that this protest was being staged to demonstrate against the injustice done to both Negro and white skaters by racial segregation. The literature urged recipients to refrain from skating, join the picket line and sing the songs.

During the demonstration, additional persons joined the original marchers until the group numbered approximately 50 people. During the evening, the group broke up until there were only about 20 individuals left at the end of the demonstration.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

The August 3, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," previously mentioned, carried an article entitled, "Washington March Plans Start Here," which set forth that the organization of a Pittsburgh contingent to join the mass civil rights demonstration in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963,

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was begun on August 2, 1963. Representatives of churches, unions and civil rights groups chose HERBERT WILKERSON, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP, to head a committee named "The Western Pennsylvania March on Washington Committee" to organize a Pittsburgh delegation. In addition to WILKERSON, the members of the Steering Committee who were to head the Pittsburgh effort were:

MOLLY YARD GARRETT of the Young Women's Christian Association

JAMES SYPHERS of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee

HOWARD CROFT, a Duquesne University senior

RICHARD RIEKER of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)

WOODY TAYLOR of the "Pittsburgh Courier" newspaper.

On July 17, 1960 PG T-12 advised that on that same date [redacted]

The 1959 Pittsburgh City Directory lists a [redacted]

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On July 17, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF and his son, [redacted] discussed the March on Washington, and HERBERT KRANSDORF noted that President KENNEDY's endorsement of the March could be used in "The Worker" as an effective piece of propaganda. KRANSDORF also said that this statement should be set forth in a leaflet and that the local community should be saturated with the leaflets. KRANSDORF complained that it was impossible to get the proper leadership in Pittsburgh and that the leaders of the NAACP had not reached the people on this matter. KRANSDORF said that he intended to keep close tabs on plans for this demonstration in Washington, D. C. [redacted] that he and some of his friends who were interested in the March had contacted Negro church groups in Pittsburgh.

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"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On August 8, 1963, PG T-13 advised that on July 24, 1963, a meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area at which KRANSDORF spoke at length concerning problems of the Negro and the plans for the March on Washington. KRANSDORF stated that Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania had not been as militant as other parts of the country in fighting for Negro rights, and asked for suggestions which would help encourage people to take a more active part in mass meetings, demonstrations and the March on Washington.

On July 24, 1963, PG T-5 advised that at the above meeting KRANSDORF stated that it was very important for Pittsburgh to have a good turnout on August 28, 1963, for the March on Washington as it was important for Pittsburgh people to see the feeling of the country so that they might return to Pittsburgh to push the movement for civil rights. KRANSDORF said that it was a challenge to all progressive persons to get all the support and attendance possible for the Washington March. KRANSDORF urged those attending this meeting to get everyone known to

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them to turn out for this March on Washington, especially young people and the unemployed. KRANSDORF stated also that this demonstration was a tremendous opportunity "for us" and that plans to make this demonstration a success must be carried through. KRANSDORF said that it was not his intention to take over the demonstration or create any division among the groups sponsoring it but he wished to use any means at his command to constructively help the whole movement.

On August 9, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that the President of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP had told him that money was being raised readily for the March on Washington, and explained the transportation arrangements which had been made for the March. KRANSDORF said "we" must help the NAACP in connection with the March. He said that the March would have a profound effect on all concerned and would "shape up" the political scene.

On August 21, 1963, PG T-1 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he was going to participate in the March on Washington and would probably proceed to Washington, D. C., by bus.

The August 28, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" contained an article entitled, "1,500 From W. Penn. Due in Freedom March," which set forth that a Western Pennsylvania delegation estimated at 1,500 persons would take part in the big civil rights demonstration in Washington, D. C., that day. MOLLY YARD, coordinator for the committee, said about 500 persons traveled to Washington by train, another 500 persons traveled by chartered buses, and the remainder by private autos and by plane.

On August 31, 1963, PG T-5 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF; his son, [REDACTED] LOUIS BORTZ, and JAMES QUINN traveled to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March on Washington. } b6 b7C

On October 29, 1963, PG T-5 advised that as of that date LOUIS BORTZ was a CPWP member.

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On March 20, 1959, PG T-2 advised that JAMES QUINN attended a CP meeting at Pittsburgh on February 27, 1959, at which the status of the CPWP was discussed.

PG T-5 further advised that KRANSDORF made mimeographed copies of a speech delivered at a "Liberty Rally" in New York City on June 6, 1963, under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties. KRANSDORF distributed copies of that speech to people in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963.

The Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-14 advised that RALPH HALLOW traveled to Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, to participate in the March on Washington.

On March 6, 1962, PG T-15 identified a photograph of RALPH HALLOW as being identical with an individual who attended a CP conference in Chicago, Ill., in the latter part of December, 1960.

On September 17, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on September 8, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF talked about the March on Washington, saying that it was larger than expected; that more white people than expected participated; that the March made the Negro problem the American peoples' problem; and that the March would cause everyone to take a new look at the Negro movement. KRANSDORF predicted that the next such March would be larger because many who were afraid that there might be violence would now see that violence came only from the white people.

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On August 21, 1963, Mr. AL MOLNAR, reporter, "Wheeling News-Register," Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, advised that his newspaper office had been visited the previous day by a group of a newly-formed committee identified as the "March on Washington Committee," located at 525 Vine Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio. Mr. MOLNAR pointed out that [redacted] accompanied seven other persons who came to the newspaper office to present their plans to charter a bus to leave Wheeling, W. Va., about 10 p.m., August 27, 1963, and return from Washington on August 28, 1963.

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This group told MOLNAR they desired to send a delegation to the District of Columbia from the Wheeling-Eastern Ohio area.

The August 22, 1963, edition of "The Intelligencer," daily newspaper, Wheeling, W. Va., contained an article which was headed, "Reds Aid 'March' Here?" which set out that [redacted] Wheeling, was to be a participant in the March on Washington Committee sponsored by the Youth Council of the Belmont County (Ohio) NAACP Chapter.

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The article related that [redacted] was once described before a hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee as the head of the Communist Party in West Virginia, referring to public testimony by Mrs. HAMP GOLDEN before the hearings of the HCUA in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 10, 1959.

The newspaper article also pointed out that the newspaper had telephoned [redacted] at her residence. The article carried a reported verbatim account of the telephone interview with [redacted] in which [redacted] stated she was active in the NAACP; referred to the allegation regarding her CP affiliation as an old red herring; denied that she was presently a leader of the CP in this section of the country, and refused to answer as to whether she was presently a member of the CP, noting that the questions being asked her were an infringement on her constitutional rights. The article indicated that she terminated the interview by hanging up.

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The story also quoted local NAACP leaders in Belmont County (Ohio) as disclaiming any knowledge that [redacted] had ever been a communist and related that they were giving consideration to disbanding the committee and reorganizing.

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The article noted that while members of the Belmont County (Ohio) portion of the committee purported to be surprised at [redacted] background, members of the Wheeling Chapter, to which [redacted] belonged, were apparently aware of it. The article stated that a member of the Wheeling Branch of the NAACP advised that they were aware of the allegations concerning [redacted] and that about two years ago [redacted] had gotten up at a meeting and denied that she was a communist.

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The Wheeling NAACP Chapter spokesman related that they had "checked out" [redacted] story with the National Headquarters in New York and that they "O.K.'d" her. The spokesman said that the Wheeling Branch adhered to the same policy as the Belmont County Branch and that no person admitting communist tendencies would be permitted to serve in any capacity.

It is noted that Mrs. HAMP (MARY) GOLDEN was a former member of the CPWP who regularly furnished information to the FBI from October 28, 1947, to October 10, 1959.

On August 26, 1963, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI who did not identify himself that she was a member of a committee making plans for the "March on Washington." She said that at that time there were eight people, including herself, who definitely planned to make the trip by bus to Washington. She said there were about ten other people who had tentatively agreed to go. She said that the bus was to leave from the Lincoln Civic Center in downtown Martins Ferry, Ohio, about midnight, August 27, 1963, and was to return between 5 and 6 p.m. on August 28, 1963.

[redacted] said that everyone who had committed themselves to the journey to Washington had been requested to be an hour early for the bus trip so that time could be used for preparing signs to be carried in the demonstration.

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PG 100-15125

[] pointed out that the requested price for the round-trip ticket to Washington, D. C., was \$10.55; however, anyone who was unemployed or could not personally afford to make the trip was invited to participate without charge since the group had personally solicited sufficient funds to pay the expenses for anyone desiring to make the trip.

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On August 26, 1963, PG T-16 advised that the Wheeling Chapter, NAACP, had declined to participate in the sponsorship of the March on Washington because [] reported CP member, was connected with it. PG T-16 added that the Wheeling Chapter was encouraging individual participation in the event, however.

PG T-16 declared that [] was continuing to work with the Belmont County (Ohio) NAACP Chapter. According to [] the group had decided to leave from Martins Ferry, Ohio, rather than Wheeling, W. Va., on their bus trip to Washington for the March on Washington.

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The August 26, 1963, edition of the "Wheeling News-Register," Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, contained an editorial entitled, "Alarmed, Not Scared." This editorial pointed out that Negro rights had been ignored but the wrong must be righted lawfully, and pointed out that Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was wrong when he stated the white man was "scared" and that the Negro must keep him on the run. It indicated that "alarmed" would be a better word as most thinking white citizens agreed action must be taken but were alarmed at "unchecked law violations." The editorial also pointed out that there were examples that communists had tried and succeeded in directing certain phases of the Negro movement. It cited as an example the fact that [] was a leader in the March on Washington for the Ohio NAACP Chapter at Belmont, Ohio, even though she had been named at an HCUA meeting as a communist.

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On August 23, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on that date [] said the bus for the March on Washington was chartered and she expected that it would be filled.

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PG 100-15125

On August 27, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on that date [] remarked that plans for the March on Washington on the same date were just about complete. She said donations from various sources, which she did not identify, had made it possible for unemployed persons to go to Washington for the March.

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[] also said some of the money given to her for the March on Washington was furnished by JAMES COBB who gave her \$20, \$10 for his wife, MARY COBB, to go to Washington, and \$10 extra for another person to go inasmuch as he would not be able to make the journey.

PG T-17 advised on September 25, 1963, that on a post card signed [] and postmarked at Washington, D. C., which was received on August 29, 1963, [] indicated that she had participated in the March on Washington and considered it a wonderful experience.

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On September 25, 1963, [] advised a Special Agent of the FBI who contacted her under pretext that she had participated in the March on Washington and had made the trip in a chartered bus, returning to Wheeling on August 28, 1963, after the completion of the March. [] indicated that she had been with the group that day in Washington and they did not do anything except participate in the March.

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PG 100-15125

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY (SCORE)

On January 19, 1964, PG T-5 advised that on that date [] and a friend discussed SCORE, to which they belonged with the father of [], HERBERT KRANSDORF. [] mentioned that he was thinking of writing a letter to the editor of a local newspaper concerning SCORE but HERBERT KRANSDORF quashed this idea. HERBERT KRANSDORF advised [] and his friend that they should not attempt to start out with a "splash" because people would expect too much from them. [] remarked that people knew of the organization (SCORE) but that they did not know what the organization represented or when meetings were held.

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On February 7, 1964, PG T-18 advised that on January 25, 1964, JEAN KRANSDORF stated that her son, [] had organized a group called SCORE which was composed of students in the Pittsburgh area. JEAN KRANSDORF indicated that this group had held two meetings in the Pittsburgh area and that future meetings were scheduled.

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On February 24, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on February 8, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF remarked that his son, [] was a member of a group made up of students from four high schools called SCORE; that this group did not as yet have a serious program, but that later the group would take up problems such as integration.

On April 6, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on March 29, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF distributed a two page mimeographed pamphlet captioned, "A Proposal For Communication and Understanding Among Pittsburgh High School Students in Segregated High Schools," signed by [] Co-chairman. [] advised that this pamphlet was "put out" by his son for SCORE and that his son would be going to Chicago, Ill., during the Summer of 1964 on behalf of SCORE. This pamphlet

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stated that SCORE was comprised of approximately 120 members from twenty-three (Pittsburgh) area high schools and a large number of non-members who attended meetings regularly. According to this pamphlet, the composition of this group encompassed all cultural, racial, scholastic, economic and social groups. The pamphlet defined the purpose of SCORE as follows: "Our purpose is recognizing the presence of discrimination against minority groups throughout our country, a lack of communication and understanding among the various ethnic groups, and a dangerous disunity of men due to bigotry and hatred exists. SCORE resolves to organize the Pittsburgh and surrounding area high schools to seek out and correct discrimination, to gain a better understanding among persons of all backgrounds, and to aid all movements which bring about equality for all men."

The pamphlet proposed, "In line with our belief that there is a lack of communication among Negro and white students, a school exchange, to be executed specifically between the two high schools, Westinghouse (attended predominantly by Negro students) and Taylor-Allderdice (attended predominantly by white students). We feel that an exchange period of three days during the week of April the 19 to 25 is sufficient for our needs."

This pamphlet concluded by stating that "we hope to increase understanding between the two racial groups. We hope to destroy some of the illusions which have arisen over the years. These fallacies are the basis of hatred, which makes itself evident at athletic events in the form of fights, name calling and poor sportsmanship."

On July 13, 1964, CHARLES HAMILTON, 646 Singer Place, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised that SCORE was the outgrowth of a meeting of youths at the residence of [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, during November, 1963. [REDACTED] KRANS DORF was believed to have conceived the idea of such an organization as SCORE.

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The following individuals were elected as officers of SCORE at an organizational meeting:

CHARLES HAMILTON, Co-Ordinating Chairman
MARJORIE GAMBLE, Secretary
BETTY ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Student Committee
on Racial
Equality
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PG 100-15125

HAMILTON stated that prior to the election of officers, KRANSDORF maintained that he did not want to hold a position as an officer in SCORE as there had been a rumor that his uncle in New Jersey had been a communist.

HAMILTON advised that in a statement of purpose which was drawn up at the founding of SCORE, SCORE resolved to:

1. Organize the student resources of the Pittsburgh and surrounding area high schools
2. Seek out and correct discrimination
3. Gain a better understanding among persons of all backgrounds
4. Support all movements which bring about equality to men.

HAMILTON said that after SCORE was organized, JOSEPH KRANSDORF became one of the seven members of the Executive Committee. KRANSDORF has taken a very active part in the operation of SCORE.

HAMILTON continued that in view of KRANSDORF's interest and activity in SCORE, HAMILTON was successful in getting KRANSDORF appointed to the position of Co-Chairman of SCORE. HAMILTON explained that KRANSDORF earned this position inasmuch as he did about half the work undertaken by SCORE.

HAMILTON stated that SCORE had been instrumental in effecting student exchanges between predominantly Negro high schools and predominantly white high schools in the Pittsburgh area. These exchanges were made possible through the cooperation of the Board of Education, Pittsburgh City Schools, and of the principals of the high schools concerned. As a result of this success of these student exchanges, SCORE received a commendation from the Pittsburgh Board of Education.

HAMILTON said that the membership of SCORE was estimated to be about 600 high school students, representing all high schools in the City of Pittsburgh. He said the group held meetings about every three weeks.

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PG 100-15125

^{Pa.}
HAMILTON further advised that the adult sponsors of SCORE were [redacted], University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, and [redacted] in charge of Manchester House (Manchester Recreation Center), North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. [redacted] was a member of the Writing Committee of SCORE. She had been active in SCORE but had not held a leadership position.

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HAMILTON said that HERBERT KRANS DORF, father of [redacted] had attended most of the SCORE meetings. He generally sat in the rear of the room where the meetings were held and observed the proceedings, but at no time did it appear that [redacted] was operating under the direction of his father.

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HAMILTON advised that he (HAMILTON) dominated the policies and activities of SCORE. He said that [redacted] as a Co-Chairman of SCORE, had been compelled to carry out his plans and ideas in the operation of SCORE by working through him, as [redacted] lacked the necessary influence with SCORE leaders and members. HAMILTON stated that for some reason he had the interest of SCORE leaders and members, whereas [redacted] did not.

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WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAPTER OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

W.Va. { The February 27, 1963, city edition of the "Wheeling News Register," a Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, contained an article which stated that the Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of the NAACP held an election at its February meeting and officers were installed. This article indicated that MARVILLIS WEBB was elected President; STUART CATLIN, Vice President; LAVONDA BURRESS, Secretary; THEODORE SMITH, Treasurer; JAMES CYRUS, Membership Chairman; DORETHEA BROWN, Chaplin; CHERY GORDON, Corresponding Secretary; MARGARET MILLER, Program Chairman; Mrs. MARCELLA BRADSHAW, Youth-Advisor, and [redacted] Assistant Advisor.

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On March 26, 1963, PG T-10 advised that [redacted] assisted the Youth Director of the Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of the NAACP. PG T-10 advised that [redacted] was also a member of the NAACP Youth Group at Wheeling, W. Va.

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(G11) [redacted] when contacted under a pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 26, 1962, advised he had attended the World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in 1962, and found it to be very interesting.

"The Worker" issue of July 12, 1962, page 6, columns 1-3, contained an article which stated that the Eighth World Youth Festival would be held in Helsinki, Finland, July 28, 1962, through August 6, 1962.

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee, Inc. (Eighth World Youth Festival) is set out in the Appendix hereto.

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PG 100-15125

On July 19, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on July 17, 1963, [] said she was continuing her NAACP activity.

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On August 12, 1963, PG T-16 advised that Mrs. [] had continued to be active in the Wheeling Chapter of the NAACP.

On August 23, 1963, PG T-19 pointed out that [] had been working with the youth movement of the NAACP in Wheeling and her dynamic leadership had been quite impressive.

PG T-19 continued that a special meeting of the NAACP Chapter from Belmont County, Ohio, had been held August 22, 1963, at the home of [] and that [] was questioned frequently by those present regarding her Communist Party affiliations. PG T-19 stated that [] repeatedly evaded the questions that a statement denying CP affiliation was prepared for [] signature, but [] refused to sign it and continued to evade questions concerning the CP.

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The Wheeling, W. Va., "The Intelligencer," daily newspaper, on October 8, 1963, indicated in an article which was headed, "NAACP Ousts Island Woman," that [] had been expelled from membership in the Wheeling Chapter of the NAACP.

PG T-20 advised on October 7, 1963, that on that date [] was being notified by the local chapter of the NAACP that her membership in the Wheeling Chapter was being suspended. PG T-20 said that the action was being taken because of KUHN's suspected affiliation with the CP.

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APPENDIX

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
(NEW YORK CITY)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., under date of December 1, 1961, sets forth the following concerning the above organization on page 42:

- "1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.'

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)

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PG 100-15125

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held in New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On March 9, 1964, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.

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PG 100-15125

APPENDIXTHE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(Eighth World Youth Festival)

The magazine, "World Youth," third issue, 1961, a bimonthly English-language publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), contained an article entitled, "8th Festival in Helsinki." The article set out that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place in Helsinki, Finland, February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival which was to be held in Helsinki in 1962.

The article set out that the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada or the United States as well as representatives from the WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY, with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, USA, advised that Communist Party districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A second source, on February 27, 1962, made available a pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, and the USFC was organized to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the U. S. Committee to administer U. S. participation in the Festival. The pamphlet set out the address of the USFC as Room 807, 460 Park Avenue, South, New York 16, New York.

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PG 100-15125

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The second source made available information on May 23, 1962, that the USFC reported that the dates of the Eighth World Youth Festival had been changed from July 27 - August 5, 1962, to July 28 - August 6, 1962.

The Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory dated June 5, 1962, lists the USFC at 460 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y., telephone MU 6-0812.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-15125

October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above
at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

PG T-11, PG T-17, PG T-19, and PG T-20 have not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine their reliability but all are in a position to furnish information concerning [REDACTED] and her activities.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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10-20-64

New York

NY 100-131666

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

(Bureau file 100-442529)
(New York file 100-153735)

On July 16, 1964, a meeting of CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City and GEORGE MEYERS was in attendance. HENRY WINSTON spoke at this meeting and stated that the Negro Commission, as one aspect of its electoral policy would issue a mass popular appeal to the Negro people setting forth the position of the Party not only with respect to the elections but, from a long-range point of view, to advance the fight for economic, political and social equality for the Negro people. He said they had to finalize this document in order to present fundamental ideas in a popular way that would be understandable to the broad masses of the Negro people.

At this meeting the highlights of a draft statement by the CP were read and it was stated that the CP offers the program for the consideration of all those fighting for freedom, democracy and peace. The statement called for a multi-million dollar Federal Education Program, Federal Housing Program, a National Civil Rights Agency with full executive authority to enforce the Constitution and the civil rights law, creation of a Civilian Review Board to hear charges of police brutality, elimination of ghettos, construction of technical and scientific training centers to equip semi-skilled and unskilled workers and establishment of cultural and entertainment centers to provide the fullest use for the talent that exists in the Negro community.

NY T-11
July 16, 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-105-597

100-442529-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-83 BY 60322

68 NOV 4 1964

NY 100-131666

"The Worker", August 9, 1964, page 3, contains an article setting forth the CP's program to fight poverty and end segregation. It states that the CP, USA had urged a Federal fund of 15 billion dollars for a war against poverty "for an end to segregation, for reconstruction of the Nation's Harlems and Appalachias as the only solution of the present political, economic and moral crisis in which the nation now finds itself."

It adds that before the Federal Government can be compelled to make the necessary changes "the racist counterrevolution led by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER" must be overcome. It describes the "coalition of racists, reactionaries, atomaniacs" as being in open alliance with Governor WALLACE of Alabama and states that the "Goldwater racist-like coalition" is attempting to stir up anti-Negro sentiment and create division among whites and Negroes.

"The Goldwater-Wallace coalition aims at setting our streets aflame with bloody racial strife and then cashing in at the ballot box on racist fears and hatreds....."

The article continues that the Communists emphasized that "the coalition of racists and would-be fascists" can be defeated by a national front of all democratic forces. "The CP declared:

"'A great people's coalition against racism, war and fascism is called for to clear the Freedom Road.....'

"The Communists asserted that the same forces that joined in action to win the Civil Rights Law, desegregated hundreds of public places in the South, challenged the KKK and massed by the millions in freedom struggles - the trade unions, the Negro people, the churches, minority groups, can now, by uniting, overwhelm the ultra-rightists, the racists, the atomaniacs."

NY 100-131666

At the fourth day's session of a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA and invited guests held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on September 21, 1964, GEORGE MEYERS acted as Chairman. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON noted that the Negro vote would have a great effect in the coming national elections. He also noted that there would be a national conference of Negro leaders held during the period of September 24 - 27, 1964, which would deal not only with domestic issues but American foreign policy, that on October 16, 17, 1964, the Negro American Labor Council would hold a meeting which would contain a further study and broadening of the question, and that in Georgia during the period of September 29, through October 2, 1964, there would be a conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. PATTERSON recommended that a report be made on all the activity taking place by the Negro civil rights forces.

NY T-11
September 21, 1964

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is
the Chairman of the New York
District CP.

NY T-2
January 3, 1964

"The Worker", September 27, 1964, page 3,
in its editorial "Incompetent or Guilty" comments
on what is termed "inaction" by the Justice
Department and the White House with respect to the
bombings that took place in Mc Comb, Mississippi. It

NY 100-131666

states that these assaults in Mississippi and the "alibi of the Justice Department that 'Everything that can be done is being done', demand a show of anger from the people". It calls for a "popular outcry" to remind the Justice Department and the White House that "the cause of democracy in Mississippi is one of the issues of the election."

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

October 27, 1964

BY LIAISON

gml
Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Dear Mr. Moyers:

A confidential source of this Bureau who has
supplied reliable information in the past furnished the
following information [redacted]

[redacted]
OTHER sealed per Court Order

[redacted]
OTHER sealed per Court Order

[redacted]
OTHER sealed per Court Order

This information is also being furnished to
officials in the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

100-106670 (King)
1-100-4425290 (CIRM)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SFP:kmj
(12)

68 NOV 4 1964

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1

100-442529-
DUPLICATE YELLOW

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267N/SEPT/01
ON 4-24-01

NOT RECORDED

27 NOV 2 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-106670-50

~~SECRET~~

(U)

Honorable William D. Moyers

NOTE:

OTHER sealed per Court Order

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- 2 -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE OMAHA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/23/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN V. BARNES	TYPED BY asm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany and all offices dated 8/28/64.

-P-

LEADS

OMAHA

AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Will closely follow communist influence in racial matters in the Omaha Division.

INFORMANTS

OM T-1 is [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] instant report.

OM T-2 is CG 5824-S*

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (Registered Mail)
- 1 - New York (Registered Mail)
- 3 - Omaha (100-6837)

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333 DEC 23 1970

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REQUEST RECD.					
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW.				
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW.				
BY					

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-272	REC-53
NOV 3 1964	EX-102

NOTATIONS

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

OM 100-6837

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly-placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN V. BARNES
Date: October 28, 1964

Office: Omaha, Nebraska

Field Office File No.: 100-6837

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, a former member of the CP, is Chairman of the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). This chapter consists of approximately ten to twelve members and has not been active in any racial situation to date in Des Moines. GRIFFIN is only officer of this group.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

OM T-1 on October 23, 1964, advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has its headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. T-1 stated that the local chairman of this chapter is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, a housewife who resides at 1608 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, with her husband and minor children. She is married to Dr. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN, a Des Moines Osteopathic Physician.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and

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declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-1 advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of CORE is comprised of approximately ten or twelve members and that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN is the only officer of this group. T-1 said that to his knowledge there has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines Chapter of CORE, and there are no other persons with subversive backgrounds who are known members of CORE or exert any influence in the group other than EDNA MAY GRIFFIN.

OM T-2 advised in February, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, had stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

This same source advised in August, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN had recently paid \$10.00 for Communist Party dues for her and her husband, Dr. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN, who at that time were residing at 1108 Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa. T-2 stated he had learned that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN intended that she and her husband remain in good standing in the Communist Party and would contribute \$10.00 for dues per month and for Communist Party literature she was receiving periodically.

T-1 advised that he is well acquainted with EDNA MAY GRIFFIN and her husband. T-1 stated he did not believe EDNA MAY GRIFFIN or her husband had been active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

[redacted] Police Department, on October 23, 1964, advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of CORE has its headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. He further advised it was his understanding that the chairman of this chapter is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN. Captain NICHOLS stated that the CORE members in Des Moines, Iowa, number approximately ten persons and that GRIFFIN was the only officer of this group.

b6
b7c

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of Special Agent JOHN V. BARNES
at Omaha, Nebraska, dated October 28, 1964

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7c

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 10/29/64	Investigative Period 9/2 - 10/27/64
TITLE OF CASE CIRM Communist Influence in Racial Matters		Report made by 	Typed By: pm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>Blidgett</i>	

~~XXXXXXXX~~

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential since data reported from confidential informants could reasonably result in their identities becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below.	
Copies made: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - New York (RM) 3 - Dallas (100-11053)		100-442529-2734	REC 5
COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 23 1970		NOV 2 1964 113	X-102

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11-10-64

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: S.E.P. : Tef

[Handwritten initials]
INT. SEC.

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66 NOV 20 1964

cc report run 808 R.B.

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

DL T-1 is



DL T-2 is



Location

b7D

B*
Cover Page

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

[Redacted]

Office: Dallas, Texas

b6

Date:

October 29, 1964

b7C

Field Office File No.:

100-11053

Bureau File No.:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOE LANDIN, member of Texas State Committee of the Communist Party (CP), is member of and active in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), being specifically assigned to these groups by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, Chairman of Texas State Committee of CP. Has been instructed not to take part in any demonstrations unless forced to do so. He is member of Executive Committee of NAACP, but exercises no influence in either organization.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION, DALLAS, TEXAS, December 22, 1963

DL T-1 (February 5, 1964)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On the above date, a group of four members of the Catholic Interracial Council in Dallas, including JOE LANDIN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Dallas, picketed St. Paul Hospital on its opening day, claiming the hospital was being operated on a segregated basis. LANDIN was merely a participant and did not direct the activities of the group. There was no violence and there were no arrests.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DL T-1 (September 13, 1963)

In September, 1963, JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, was heard to state he was then a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP.

DL T-1 (October 23, 1964)

JOE LANDIN, a member of the Texas State Committee of the CP, is currently a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP branch in Dallas. He does not exercise any influence in affairs of this group, however. He was specifically assigned to attend NAACP affairs by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, Chairman of the Texas State Committee, CP, in order to observe activities of the NAACP so the CP will be aware of same. NAACP members do not know LANDIN is a CP member or that he has any contact with the CP.

Informant stated the NAACP in Dallas has about 900 dues paying members, and LANDIN is the only CP member who is also a member of the NAACP. There are no known former CP members who are also members of the NAACP in Dallas.

The NAACP in Dallas has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP or former CP members.

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (October 23, 1964)

CORE in Dallas claims to have a membership of about 100. However, there are only about 25 to 35 active members, with about 18 of these being regularly active.

DL 100-11053

JOE LANDIN is a member of and active in CORE in Dallas. He exercises no influence in this group. He was specifically assigned to join and participate in activities of CORE by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA so the CP could be kept apprised of activities of CORE.

ESTRADA has instructed LANDIN not to take part in any racial demonstrations, disturbances, or other similar activities with racial overtones unless forced into a position where he has no choice but to participate.

Other than LANDIN, no present or past CP members, or members of similar organizations, are known to be affiliated with CORE or any other organizations which have as their purpose the furtherance of integration.

Throughout May, 1964, members of CORE sponsored a month of daily picketing of the Piccadilly Restaurant in Dallas, and since the early summer of 1964 CORE has sponsored several picket lines at local Dallas schools and the school administration building. However, upon specific instructions of AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, JOE LANDIN has not participated in any of these demonstration activities.

Informant stated CORE has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP members.

DL T-2 (August 18, 1964)

In August, 1964, Reverend EARL E. ALLEN, Southwestern Regional Director of CORE, was heard to state, in answer to a question put to him as to what the Dallas CORE chapter would do if a CP member tried to join that group, that he was not looking too hard to find any CP members and that if he found any he, personally, would do nothing about it.

IV. - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
October 29, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 29, 1964, at Dallas, Texas

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LITTLE ROCK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/29 - 10/27/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY eek
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b6 b7C

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that DAISY LEE BATES, subject of Little Rock file 100-3324, Bureau file 100-428927, New York 100-138100, is included in Reserve Index Section B of the Little Rock Office and her husband, LUCIUS CHRISTOPHER BATES, Little Rock file 100-3328, Bureau file 100-113098, is subject of closed security file, Little Rock Office. Both of the BATESes are officers of the National Headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and are not considered state officers of this organization. Information concerning the past subversive affiliations of these individuals should be included in New York report on the National organization of the NAACP. The New York Office has been furnished with all information in Little Rock files concerning the BATESes in New York

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE		100-442529-274	REC-7
		3	EX-117
		14 NOV 8 1964	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - New York (RM) 2 - Little Rock (100-3564) <i>reference Little Rock 12/7/64. 16-64. corrections from [unclear] made.</i>		COPIES DESTROYED	

333 DEC 23 1970
 AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
 DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 12-9-64
 HOW FORW: R/S
 BY: *[Signature]*

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53 DEC 14 1964

1-cc report 808 R.B.

file 100-7629. For this reason no information set forth in this report concerning the BATESes.

It is further noted that no information is set out in this report concerning the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's (SNCC) policy concerning Communist participation in the organization's activities since such policy is not known to the Little Rock Office and could not be obtained without making direct inquiries, which inquiries are not considered to be in the best interest of the Bureau since this information can be obtained and reported by the Atlanta Office where the Headquarters of SNCC is located and where such policy would be made.

The information as set forth in the details concerning LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL was obtained from Little Rock file 44-853- captioned "KENNETH WINFREY; GEORGE POPE; LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS." It is noted that the spelling of SIEGEL's father as furnished by SIEGEL is different than the spelling of Dr. SEIGEL obtained from New York Office and used to characterize Dr. SEIGEL.

This case is being maintained in a pending inactive status by the Little Rock Office since the next quarterly report is not due at the Bureau until February 1, 1965.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informants

File # Where Located

LR T-1

Used to characterize
Dr. SAMUEL SEIGEL

LR 157-278-42

b7D

LR T-2

LR T-3

Anonymous

LR T-4

MI 100-13375-43

b7D

- B -

COVER PAGE

LR 100-3564

LEAD:

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by February 1, 1965.

- C* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**CONFIDENTIAL** (U)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
10/29/64

Office: LITTLE ROCK

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: LR 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL advised on 7/29/64, that he was a Field Worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Helena, Ark. He advised his father is Dr. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, New York City. Dr. SAMUEL SEIGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the Communist Party at New York City during the period 1949-1951. SIEGEL no longer working in Ark. IRIS GREENBERG worked as Field Secretary for SNCC at Pine Bluff, Ark. for several months in 1964; now employed by SNCC in Miss. Information concerning past subversive activities of GREENBERG set out.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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On July 29, 1964, LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that he was a Field Worker with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and was at that time conducting a Voter Registration Workshop at West Helena, Arkansas. SIEGEL advised that his father is Dr. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, 10 West 65th Street, New York City, New York.

LR T-1 advised on January 12, 1955, that Dr. SAMUEL SIEGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the Communist Party at New York City during the period he lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson, from 1949 to 1951. He had been a member of the Communist Party in New York City for an unknown period prior to 1949.

It was ascertained on September 30, 1964, by pretext interview that SAMUEL ROBERT SIEGEL, supra, resides at 10 West 65th Street, New York City, and is a dentist with an office at 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

Mrs. EVELYN HART, 37 Clover Lane, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, New York, advised SA [redacted] on March 1, 1955, that SAMUEL and DOROTHY SIEGEL have two sons, [redacted] and MICHAEL SIEGEL, who were [redacted] and [redacted] respectively, at that time.

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On July 24, 1964, Miss DAVIS, Office of Dr. TOM LEVIN, Medical Committee for Human Rights, 11 West 81st Street, New York, New York, advised the New York Office that Dr. SAMUEL SIEGEL was one of a group of doctors of the Medical Committee for Human Rights who was to depart from New York on July 25, 1964, to travel to Clarksdale, Mississippi.

On October 16, 1964, WILLIAM HANSEN, Field Representative for SNCC, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised that SNCC is not a membership organization and that at the present time there are six SNCC Field Workers working in the State of Arkansas, and LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL is no longer working for SNCC in Arkansas.

[redacted] SNCC Committee, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on April 23, 1964, that IRIS GREENBERG was working as a Field Secretary for the SNCC at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at that time.

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b7C

LR 100-3564

On July 30, 1964, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, former chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement and associated with SNCC in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised that IRIS GREENBERG had been working in Mississippi for about six weeks and he did not believe GREENBERG would return to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Reverend GRINAGE stated he did not know GREENBERG's location in Mississippi, but only that she was working in that state through the Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

[REDACTED], SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on September 5, 1964, that IRIS GREENBERG is presently working with SNCC in Jackson, Mississippi, and it is presumed she will be working there for some time.

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LR T-2 advised in late 1958 that IRIS GREENBERG attended four classes in the development of Marxist Philosophy during October and November of that year.

LR T-2 advised on April 9, 1959, that IRIS GREENBERG attended a conference to found a Marxist-Leninist Youth Organization, New York City. One of the conference's sponsors was HERBERT APTHEKER, who said he was there at the request of the Communist Party.

HERBERT APTHEKER testified in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1954, that he was a Communist Party member from 1939-1954.

On March 12, 1959, [REDACTED] University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, made available records showing that IRIS GREENBERG, currently a student at the University of Wisconsin, had been employed for two years at Camp Kinderland, New York. A characterization of Camp Kinderland is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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On October 1, 1959, the "Daily Cardinal," University of Wisconsin student newspaper, published an article in which IRIS GREENBERG identified herself as "a U.S. delegate at the Vienna Youth Festival" held in Austria during the 1959 summer.

The "Milwaukee Journal," August 5, 1959, in an article datelined at Vienna, Austria, characterized the recently concluded international youth festival as Communist sponsored.

LR T-3 advised on January 13, 1960, that IRIS GREENBERG was recorded as a member of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as of September 1959. A characterization of the WSC is included in the Appendix hereto.

LR T-4 advised on January 10, 1962, that IRIS GREENBERG, in executing records for the University of Wisconsin for the second semester of the 1961 school year in listing membership in student activities, listed the Wisconsin Socialist Club.

A P P E N D I X

✓ CAMP KINDERLAND

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Camp Kinderland:

"Camp Kinderland (Hopewell Junction, N.Y.)

- "1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc.

[redacted] and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., 'have been active members of the Communist Party.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)"

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b7C

A P P E N D I X

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST CLUB

On December 10, 1957, source one described the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as then a duly registered and authorized student campus organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW) with a charter membership of 21, including MATTHEW CHAPPERON and [redacted] who prior to the dissolution of the Labor Youth League (LYL) were publicly known as officers of the UW chapter of the LYL. On November 30, 1960, source two identified MATTHEW CHAPPERON as then a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CP).

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On June 23, 1958, source three described the WSC as an organization founded primarily on principles closely allied with those of English socialists, with many of its members genuine socialists, but source observed there existed a pro-Marxist element in the club, including CHAPPERON and [redacted] which element had taken the lead in policy-making functions of the WSC. On September 20, 1960, this source reported that [redacted] and CHAPPERON had been elected president and secretary respectively of the WSC for the 1960-61 school year.

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The November 16, 1963, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student organ at the UW, identified [redacted] according to source four, also during 1964 became the midwest coordinator of a movement to form a National Marxist youth organization. During April, 1964, source four reported that [redacted] had recently been recruited into the CP. This source also identified [redacted] as collaborating with [redacted] in the founding of a new Marxist youth organization and in February, 1964, source five identified [redacted] as [redacted] of the WSC.

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On May 10, 1964, at a meeting of the WSC, [redacted] according to source six, announced that [redacted] a UW student from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was replacing him as chairman of the WSC. [redacted] has been described by sources six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven as having a history of activities in CP and CP front groups and as being the daughter of parents with past CP affiliations and membership.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Issues of "The Daily Cardinal" during the 1963-64 school year reflected that the WSC continued to function as a student campus organization at the UW, periodically sponsoring off campus speakers, including JAMES JACKSON, editor of "The Worker," CP weekly newspaper, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who according to source twelve is chairman of the CP of Illinois.

The LYL is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
-6-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P.O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 29, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated 10/29/64, at Little Rock,
Arkansas.

b6
b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN ANTONIO	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 10/28/64	Investigative Period 9/16-10/28/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		Report made by SA 	Typed by dnb
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is to be noted that SA T-4 was inadvertently omitted in the preparation of this report.

- A -

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Approved: <i>[Signature]</i> Copies made: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (AM RM) 1-New York (AM RM) 2-San Antonio (100-9845) O-17 to <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES DESTROYED Copy to _____ Date <u>11-13-64</u> 333DEC 23 1970 By <u>S.F.P.</u> Remarks <u>see 0-12 in file</u>	Do not write in spaces below 100-442529-275 REC-6 ST-100 14 NOV 1964 REC-108
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AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11-13-64

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: S.F.P.

1-cc report 808 R.B.

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60 NOV 25 1964

SA 100-9845

The personal observations made by Special Agents, as set forth in this report, were made by SA [redacted] [redacted] The personal observations by the Special Agents concerning the march on Austin, Texas, were made by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] and the observations made concerning the demonstration on October 12, 1964, at the Southern Governors Conference were made by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-1: ✓

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]
AND [redacted]

b6
b7C

SA T-2: ✓

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

SA T-3: ✓

[redacted]

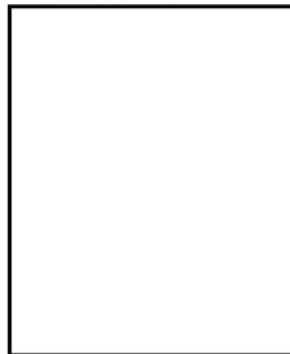
[redacted]

- B -
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SA 100-9845

Identity of Source

File Where Located

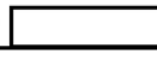


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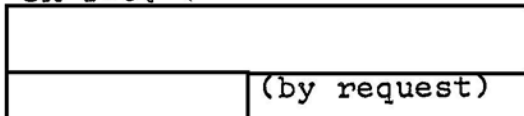
DOCUMENTATION OF



b6
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SA T-4:
omitted

SA T-5: ✓

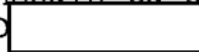


(by request)

100-3803-370

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b7D

COMMENTS ON NAACP MEMBERSHIP
AND INFLUENCE



SA T-6: ✓



SA T-7: ✓



b7D

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- C -
COVER PAGE

SA 100-9845

b7D

SA T-8: ✓

[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

b6
b7C

SA T-9: ✓

[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

b6
b7C

SA T-10: ✓

[redacted]

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

b7D

SA T-11: ✓

[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

b7D

SA T-12: ✓

[redacted]

100-3803-370
-393

b6
b7C
b7D

SAC Contact (by request)

Instant report.

SA T-13: ✓

[redacted]

100-3803-385

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SA T-16: ✓

[redacted]

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DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

SA T-17: ✓

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- D -
COVER PAGE

SA 100-9845

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-2, SA T-3,
SA T-7, and SA T-17, who are informants of continuing
value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could
result in identification and compromise the future
effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: October 28, 1964

Office: SAN ANTONIO

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File Number: 100-9845

Bufile 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, CP leader, commented the Negro question was the most important single issue the CP has to work on at present. He has expressed interest in and urged CP members to participate in CORE. G. J. SUTTON, former CP member, influential in various demonstrations in San Antonio and also in Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate (FNCA), San Antonio. LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, former CP member, partook in FNCA demonstrations and has been active in FNCA. G. J. SUTTON is on Executive Committee of NAACP and exerts influence in that group. ALFRED FEATHERSTON, who has exhibited pro-CASTRO feelings, was active in FNCA but presently does not consider himself a member.

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GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

[redacted] San Antonio, Texas, joined the Communist Party, USA, in an effort to cooperate with the FBI and was a member of the Communist Party (CP) from April 26, 1961, until she testified as a Government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1963.

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On August 9, 1963, [redacted] furnished the following information:

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At a Communist Party club meeting in San Antonio on August 6, 1963, JOHN STANFORD related to those present:

"There is going to be a demonstration in Austin, Texas, on August 28th (1963) for the ones who can't make it to Washington. If someone from the group can go it will be good."

[redacted] advised further that it appears no one from the CP club in San Antonio will go to Austin or Washington August 28th.

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SA T-1 (9/16/64)

Source advised that ~~JOHN STANFORD~~ *Tex25* continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative

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on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas since at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished. However, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-17 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of ~~Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA,~~ identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA T-2 (8/20/63)

At a CP meeting held in San Antonio on August 13, 1963, JOHN STANFORD stated that "we" should try to get certain political organizations interested in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's march to Washington, D. C. STANFORD claimed that this would be the most important thing the colored people have accomplished.

SA T-1 (8/15/63)

On August 13, 1963, at a CP club meeting held in San Antonio (supra), JOHN STANFORD commented that the Negro question was the most important single issue the CP has to work on at present, and he pointed out that the marches on the State capital and the Federal capital at Washington, D. C.,

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to be held on August 28, 1963, were important events. STANFORD made no comments that the CP should participate in these marches.

SA T-1 (2/27/64)

At a CP club meeting held in San Antonio on February 26, 1964, JOHN STANFORD suggested that inasmuch as there was a meeting of CORE in San Antonio to be held on that very night, February 26, 1964, that this club meeting should be cut short, and that some of the members of this club go to this CORE meeting. STANFORD pointed out that the club had been dormant in taking part in any group movements in the field of racial matters or peace movements and that this would present an excellent opportunity for them to do this.

The club agreed to postpone the educational in view of the above, and some of the members agreed to go to the CORE meeting.

SA T-1 (8/20/64)

On August 14, 1964, JOHN STANFORD brought up the subject of the San Antonio chapter of the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group and that organization's attempts to convince the San Antonio City Council to pass a municipal ordinance prohibiting segregation. STANFORD explained that the CORE people have been carrying this fight alone before the City Council and he was of the opinion that there should be more white people helping the CORE organization in this endeavor.

STANFORD then instructed the San Antonio CP member to exert any influence he could with certain political organizations in an effort to obtain their cooperation concerning the assistance of CORE as mentioned above. STANFORD told the CP member that he would like the CP member to convince the proper people in those organizations to send representatives to the City Council meetings so that those representatives could join with CORE in requesting the San Antonio City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting segregation.

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STANFORD spent a considerable time on the above subject matter and was obviously highly interested in this project.

It is to be noted that the San Antonio Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is formally known as Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate as explained below.

SA T-2 (8/19/64)

JOHN STANFORD has, in the past, told a CP member in San Antonio to join CORE and to keep abreast of CORE's activities.

SA T-1 (8/27/64)

On August 26, 1964, JOHN STANFORD advised a CP member to call G. J. SUTTON concerning arrangements and plans for appearances before the San Antonio City Council inasmuch as ALFRED FEATHERSTON appeared to be backing out of the picture.

It is to be noted that ALFRED FEATHERSTON will be documented hereinafter in this report.

SA T-8 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party District 20 meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected CP Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the CP. *Texas*

SA T-9 (2/43)

Source advised that in February, 1943, G. J. SUTTON was a member of the City

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(San Antonio) Committee of the CP and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the CP.

SA T-10 (2/46)

Source advised that SUTTON attended a meeting of the CP in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1946.

SA T-11 (4/14/59)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend CP meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal CP member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the CP in such a capacity.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

Source advised on October 27, 1964, that SUTTON is not a CP member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-2 (9/17/64)

On September 16, 1964, JOHN STANFORD heard that the CORE group in San Antonio wanted to hold some type of demonstration during the Southern Governors Conference, but the plans had not been finalized as yet. STANFORD instructed a CP member to attend the next meeting of CORE and pointed out

that the mass demonstration during the Governors Conference should be discussed at that meeting by the CP member. STANFORD stated that CORE should not attempt to demonstrate by themselves but should have a committee to contact other groups to also take part in this demonstration. STANFORD instructed this CP member to influence CORE in this regard.

STANFORD also indicated that he thought it would be a good idea to have some prominent individuals take part in this demonstration. STANFORD felt that if prominent individuals were to take part in this demonstration that the police and deputy sheriffs would be more apt to let the demonstration take place without any incidents since the police and deputy sheriffs would be reluctant to take any action against prominent persons.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, June 12, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that at 8:00 a.m., June 12, 1963, ten Negroes were picketing San Antonio City Hall carrying placards marked, "NAACP," and bearing statements such as, "Not favors but rights," "Wanted-- Legal Desegregation," "A city ordinance is protection," and "Equal rights."

Prior to the formation of the picket line, G. J. SUTTON was observed giving out the placards to the pickets.

It is to be noted that this picket line was to demand the passage of a city ordinance against segregation or to amend the existing city desegregation ordinance for the purpose of including the word "Negro."

All individuals involved appeared to be orderly, and no demonstrations of a hostile nature were observed or reported.

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SA T-5 (6/13/63)

In connection with the above-mentioned demonstration, although it is not public knowledge, there are two factions working within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). One faction is demanding the passage of a law or statute by the City Council for complete desegregation of all facilities, public, private, or governmental control. This group wants immediate action, and among those heading it up is G. J. SUTTON. The three Negro leaders heading this group up appear to have the ear of, and possibly control of, the President of the NAACP in San Antonio. SUTTON is a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP in San Antonio, and the group to which he adheres does not want to wait for any voluntary integration program but demands the City Council take immediate action which is complete desegregation in all parts of the City of San Antonio.

SA T-12 (6/13/63)

Source stated that the picketing on June 12, 1963, in front of the City Hall while the San Antonio City Council was meeting was not the desire of the majority of the colored people in San Antonio, nor even the desire of the majority of the Executive Committee of the NAACP in San Antonio, but was the will of a few, which included G. J. SUTTON.

B. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas,
June 26, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that on June 26, 1963, the NAACP in San Antonio, Texas, again picketed the San Antonio City Council meeting. The pickets were under the direction of four individuals, including G. J. SUTTON.

The group of twenty Negro people, male and female, performed an orderly "sit-in" at the City Council meeting, some wearing signs across their chests reading "Equal rights now."

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The signs being carried by Negroes in front of City Hall bore such markings as "Wanted--Legal Desegregation," and "Not favors, but rights."

C. March at Austin, Texas, August 28, 1963

The August 2, 1963, issue of Snap, San Antonio weekly Negro newspaper, carried an article entitled, "San Antonio to Join CONNALLY Picketing." The article stated that Snap had received word that several groups from San Antonio are organizing to join the state-wide caravan to the State capital on August 28, 1963.

The march will be in protest to Governor JOHN CONNALLY's stand against President KENNEDY's civil rights program, as stated in a recent television appearance.

SA T-13 (8/28/63)

On August 28, 1963, Source was in the area near the Corinth Baptist Church, 500 block of South New Braunfels, San Antonio, Texas. At this time individuals were meeting and forming the delegation to travel to Austin, Texas, to participate in the demonstration to be held on that date. It was observed that about twenty-one automobiles left from the front of the church, and G. J. SUTTON and another Negro in a black Cadillac led the automobile caravan.

On August 28, 1963, Special Agents of the FBI observed that approximately twenty-two persons, including four white persons, left San Antonio, Texas, on the morning of August 28, 1963, by automobiles in a caravan enroute to Austin, Texas, to attend a demonstration there. This caravan was escorted by a Negro uniformed motorcycle officer.

On August 28, 1963, [redacted] Criminal Investigative Division, Austin, Texas, Police Department, advised that the demonstration began at 2:05 p.m. with approximately five hundred to six hundred persons. There were

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a large number of white people in the parade. Placards were carried indicating representatives from Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas. Some placards carried had the inscriptions, "Freedom now," and "KENNEDY Si - CONNALLY No." The demonstration ended at approximately 3:00 p.m. at Woolridge Park where the participants assembled to hear speeches. There were no incidents or arrests.

D. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas,
November 14, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI, on November 14, 1963, observed that during a San Antonio City Council meeting on that date Mayor W. W. McALLISTER read a decision unanimously made by the Council to the effect that the 1941 anti-discrimination ordinance should not be amended to include the specific words, "Negro race." The Mayor stated that the San Antonio City Attorneys had informed him that it was their opinion that the 1941 ordinance is not a constitutional ordinance.

SA T-12 (11/14/63)

Source advised that during the ^{TEXAS}above-mentioned City Council meeting, G. J. SUTTON spoke out and questioned the competency of [redacted] desegregation leader, and stated that no one had the right to say whether San Antonio was desegregated or not, and no one could declare it as such until an ordinance demanding such desegregation was passed by the City Council. Mayor McALLISTER informed SUTTON that he was out of order, and SUTTON said, "Maybe you should throw me out. Maybe you should throw all of us out." SUTTON accused Mayor McALLISTER of permitting his leg man, BAUGH, to talk freely on the matter of desegregation, but no one else. SUTTON stated, "I don't want anything to do with white supremacy--voluntary desegregation is working for you but not for any of my people." SUTTON then endeavored, without the permission of the Council, to question [redacted] further on the work of the Desegregation Committee, and Mayor McALLISTER again advised him that he was out of order and

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should be seated, that the City Council wished to carry on its affairs in an orderly manner. SUTTON then got angry and shouted at the Mayor, "I am being seated then." The Mayor said, "Yes, because you are out of order." Shortly thereafter, SUTTON got the "Freedom Now" followers present at the City Council meeting and left with them, stating, "This has been a Gestapo action."

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that at this meeting there were approximately seven young white students of college age wearing printed signs approximately twelve inches by four inches with the words, "Freedom Now." There were about six Negroes wearing similar signs in the audience.

E. Picketing at Reus Cafe and Liquor Store, 932 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, February 29 - March 26, 1964

SA T-3 (2/29-3/26/64)

Source advised that on February 29, 1964, the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group (FNCA), San Antonio, Texas, began picketing the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store, 932 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, because they refused to serve Negroes while they were seated at a table. Up until this time, [] had agreed to serve Negroes food to take out and to sell them liquor in the liquor store but was against serving Negroes at a table.

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From February 29, 1964, until March 26, 1964, the FNCA in San Antonio picketed the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store every day except Sunday.

On March 26, 1964, [] gave in to the request of the FNCA and agreed to serve Negroes effective March 30, 1964. This was agreed upon by both parties.

SA 100-9845

SA T-3 advised that the individual in charge of handing out press releases and propaganda was G. J. SUTTON.

SA T-3 advised that among those on the picket line on March 4, 1964, was G. J. SUTTON.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

member of Freedom Now Core
Affiliate

~~LILLIAN SUTTON~~ TAYLOR, school teacher and sister of G. J. SUTTON, according to her own admission, has been active in the FNCA movement in San Antonio, Texas, since the middle of February, 1964. She actively participated in the FNCA picketing of the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store during the period February 29, 1964, to March 26, 1964, by carrying placards. Her sons also participated in this picketing at her request.

Texas

member

Mrs. E. A. Taylor

F. Appearance at City Council Meeting, San Antonio, Texas, March 12, 1964

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that during the City Council meeting held at City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, on March 12, 1964, eight individuals, including G. J. SUTTON, affiliated with the FNCA in San Antonio, Texas, were present, wearing CORE buttons.

SUTTON requested to be heard by the City Council, which request was granted by Mayor W. W. McALLISTER. SUTTON thereafter criticized a recent passage of a city ordinance to protect dogs used by the Police Department. He also questioned a City Council member regarding that person's opinion of voluntary desegregation and asked the Councilman to make a motion favoring an ordinance which would amend the 1941 ordinance whereby the words, "Negro race," would be inserted in the 1941 ordinance, making it illegal to discriminate against any individual, regardless of his race or color. After further discussion of this, and the use of dogs by the police, SUTTON stepped down and the entire FNCA group left the Council meeting.

SA 100-9843

G. Demonstration, Southern Governors Conference, San Antonio, Texas, October 10-14, 1964

SA T-3 (11/24/64)

On July 23, 1964, [redacted] of the *Frederick Nixon - Texas Affiliate* FNCA group, San Antonio, Texas, advised that a night letter had been sent by himself and G. J. SUTTON to CORE headquarters in New York City to ask them if everything was set up for the appearance of [redacted] as one of the stars at the proposed picket and demonstration scheduled to be held during the Southern Governors Conference in San Antonio, Texas, October, 1964. *Texas*

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SA T-3 (10/3/64)

At a meeting of the FNCA group held on October 2, 1964, in San Antonio, Texas, G. J. SUTTON stated he received a letter from the CORE headquarters in New York City, stating that two men were coming to assist in the demonstration at the Southern Governors Conference which is meeting in San Antonio, October, 1964. SUTTON stated he is waiting for another letter for further clarification. He also stated that he plans to call CORE headquarters in New York City for further instructions.

SA T-3 (10/11/64)

At a regular meeting of the FNCA group in San Antonio held on October 9, 1964, G. J. SUTTON stated that during the planned demonstration for the Southern Governors Conference, that if the police should attempt to interfere in any way with the demonstrators or to arrest them, they are to immediately call their attorney.

SA T-7 (10/10/64)

At the October 9, 1964, FNCA meeting in San Antonio, mentioned above, SUTTON advised those present that when and if the police should approach them and endeavor to move them, they should go limp, fall on the ground, and force the police to carry them away.

SA 100-9845

SA T-3 (10/12/64)

Texas

On October 12, 1964, in a conversation had by G. J. SUTTON and [redacted] of the Congress of Racial Equality, SUTTON advised that they had prepared over one hundred posters to be used in the picket line in the demonstration against the Southern Governors Conference to be held in San Antonio. SUTTON stated he hoped to have a number of children in the picket line.

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On October 12, 1964, [redacted] San Antonio Police Department, San Antonio, Texas, advised that twelve of the Southern Governors arrived at San Antonio International Airport at approximately 11:00 p.m. on October 10, 1964, and were greeted by eight FNCA pickets led by G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR. They carried placards; however, at no time did they cause an incident, and their presence went almost unobserved by the Governors.

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SA T-8 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a CP City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the CP for years. She said she attended a CP State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on the same. She said she was a member of the CP State Board. She said she attended these State CP conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-16 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the CP meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the

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middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a member of the CP, to Source's knowledge.

Special Agents of the FBI observed that fourteen members of the FNCA group in San Antonio, Texas, began picketing across the street from the entrance of La Villita, a section of San Antonio, Texas, where the Southern Governors were being feted on the night of October 12, 1964. The picketing began at approximately 6:40 p.m. and lasted until 7:45 p.m. The pickets were led by [redacted] of CORE. [redacted]

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The group carried placards which read, "Governor, would you rather fight than switch?," "Welcome KKK," "CORE Protest," "Rats invade San Antonio - Extremists," "Segregation is dead - why not bury it?," "Confederacy is dead, freedom instead," "Moral evil invades San Antonio," "Segregation stinks," and "All aboard, last call for freedom."

The picketing group also carried a white coffin. The coffin had the word, "corpse," printed on the side. The pickets who were parading sang Freedom songs during the time they were picketing.

There were no incidents, violence, or arrests, and the picketing was carried off in a very orderly manner.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR actively helped prepare placards and used her car to transport pickets in connection with the demonstration of the FNCA group before the Southern Governors Conference in San Antonio, October 12, 1964.

SA 100-9845

SA T-12 (10/28/64)

G. J. SUTTON was present during the above-mentioned demonstration on October 12, 1964. He was not known to have actively participated in the demonstration, but was observing the demonstrators.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate (FNCA), San Antonio, Texas

SA T-3 (12/16/63)

A group of Negroes and Latin Americans in San Antonio met at a private residence and formed an organization known as Freedom Now.

SA T-3 (1/11/64)

Member *Core Affiliate*

On January 9, 1964, the Freedom Now group in San Antonio officially affiliated itself with the CORE organization and the first chairman to be designated was ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON, also known as ALFRED FEATHERSTON.

Texas

SA T-6 (1/26/64)

17 Bureau

FEATHERSTON advised that FNCA is "an active, militant organization whose one inflexible rule is nonviolence; that it prefers to solve racial problems, where possible, through patient negotiation in an atmosphere of amicability and good will." FNCA prepares for every contingency but only demonstrates when negotiation proves futile. Another purpose of the FNCA group, according to FEATHERSTON, is to show local citizens the evil of discrimination and the fact that FNCA works toward its elimination from the American scene.

SA T-7 (10/9/64)

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As of October 9, 1964, there were twenty-nine dues-paying members of the FNCA group in San Antonio.

SA T-7 (10/23/64)

At no time during any of the meetings of FNCA in San Antonio has the CP been discussed to Source's knowledge. As far as can be ascertained by SA T-7, there is no policy concerning communist participation in the organization, nor has there been any distribution of communist propaganda, either during, before, or after the meetings. The rules of the FNCA organization make no mention of prohibiting a communist from holding office, but SA T-7 does not know of any communist who holds an office.

SA T-3 (2/26/64)

A delegation of the FNCA group met JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, at the San Antonio Airport upon his arrival on February 26, 1964. The group was led by G. J. SUTTON and ALFRED FEATHERSTON. Texas

On that same date, following a general meeting of the FNCA group and guests, which was addressed by FARMER, a special meeting was held which was attended by FARMER, G. J. SUTTON, FEATHERSTON and others. According to SA T-3, FEATHERSTON stated that FARMER had advised that someone should take charge of getting all the "liberal" elements in San Antonio behind their movement. SUTTON stated that he would take care of this. FEATHERSTON advised that FARMER did not define what he meant by "liberal." FARMER spent the night of February 26, 1964, at the home of SUTTON.

SA T-3 (6/26/64)

On June 26, 1964, FEATHERSTON stated that he had been approached by friends, such as SUTTON and others, for the purpose of asking [redacted] to step down as Co-Chairman of the FNCA group.

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SA T-3 (7/23/64)

Texas

of Congress of Racial Equality

G. J. SUTTON informed the FNCA group he had received a telephone call from a Dallas newspaper man regarding the proposed shipment of foodstuff and clothing to the "poor" Negroes in Mississippi by the FNCA group in San Antonio. The newspaper man wanted to get a story on this for a Dallas newspaper. SUTTON also stated on July 23, 1964, that he had received word from CORE headquarters to the effect that

[redacted] of CORE, would visit the FNCA group in San Antonio in the near future and that a Negro was scheduled to come to San Antonio in August, 1964, to help get the San Antonio FNCA group to become more active and get a larger following. SUTTON also stated he planned to take several members of the FNCA group to the July 23, 1964, meeting of the San Antonio City Council for the purpose of requesting the Council to pass an ordinance for desegregation of all public accommodations in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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SUTTON advised that ALFRED FEATHERSTON, who was present at the meeting, would be named in charge of all public relations and press matters for the FNCA group in San Antonio and would handle press releases in connection with the shipment of foodstuff and clothing to Mississippi.

SA T-3 (7/24/64)

G. J. SUTTON stated he planned to have the foodstuff and merchandise to be shipped to the Negroes in Mississippi on a truck on the morning of July 25, 1964, and allow newspaper reporters and photographers from Dallas to take photographs. SUTTON stated that he had arranged that the foodstuff and clothing be taken off the truck that is loaded at the FNCA headquarters and then be put on another truck, the identity of which would be known to no one.

SA T-3 (7/29/64)

The photographers from Dallas had arrived a day late to take photographs of the foodstuff and, because they were a

SA 100-9845

day late, no one was able to attend to them, and they got no photographs.

When G. J. SUTTON learned about the incident, he became very mad and threatened personally to see that the leaders of the FNCA group in San Antonio were removed.

SA T-7 (10/3/64)

During a meeting of the FNCA group in San Antonio on October 2, 1964, G. J. SUTTON suggested that FEATHERSTON be named Chairman, but FEATHERSTON declined, stating he did not know how long he would be in San Antonio. SUTTON then complained that [] has not been sufficiently active as a leader, and he wanted someone more impressive.

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SA T-3 (10/6/64)

On October 5, 1964, [] was in San Antonio. He stated that he had come to San Antonio again to try to organize the FNCA group which was "in a mess." [] stated that G. J. SUTTON has been trying to ramrod the FNCA group and, as a result, there is much dissension among the ranks.

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SA T-7 (10/6/64)

During a meeting of the FNCA group at San Antonio, Texas, on October 2, 1964, G. J. SUTTON endeavored to run the meeting; however, [] who was present, "sat on" SUTTON and told him to sit down because the situation was already "a mess." [] stated because of SUTTON's continual interference in the operation of the FNCA group in San Antonio, it had become a useless organization, and they were practically not functioning at all.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR (supra) has been active in the FNCA movement in San Antonio, Texas, since the middle of February, 1964.

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SA T-2 (5/5/64)

The FNCA group in San Antonio is a group whose purpose is to improve the exercise of the civil rights of the Negro. As far as is known, the San Antonio FNCA group is not infiltrated or dominated by the CP.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - San Antonio Chapter (NAACP)

SA T-5 (6/19/63)

The NAACP Executive Committee in San Antonio is composed of thirty members, but seldom do more than ten to fifteen members show up for a meeting. G. J. SUTTON and several others are always present, and generally they are able to swing sufficient votes to put through whatever action they deem necessary.

The June 20, 1963, issue of the San Antonio Light, a daily San Antonio newspaper, carried an interview with G. J. SUTTON, described as an east-side Negro political leader. He stated that it is part of the plan of the NAACP in San Antonio, of which he is a member of the Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Strategy Committee, to "go all the way" in bringing about mandatory desegregation in the City of San Antonio. He stated that the NAACP leaders in San Antonio would urge "influential people" to use that influence to block federal aid for the proposed San Antonio International HemisFair. He continued by stating that "we may even make appearances in Washington ourselves." He stated that "we are playing it by ear and what we do will depend on the council."

On August 6, 1963, [redacted] National Association for the Advancement of Colored People President of the San Antonio Chapter of the NAACP, volunteered that JOHN STANFORD at one time was a member of the NAACP but that he is not one at this time. BURNS said the NAACP does not want people like that in the organization.

Texas
Advancement of Colored People

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SA T-14 (8/1/63)

From information available, G. J. SUTTON, Negro political leader on the east side of San Antonio, is presently running the NAACP Executive Committee in San Antonio, Texas. The President of this organization, [REDACTED] has been trying to wrest the control from SUTTON and join forces with the group who are against picketing in order to obtain their ends, but, due to his previous stand on the matter, has not been able to wrest the control or power away from SUTTON. SA T-14 advised that SUTTON is calling all the shots, and at the meeting states what should and should not be done. SA T-14 states that there definitely has been a falling-out between [REDACTED] and SUTTON; however, the matter has been kept hushed up at the present time.

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SA T-15 (8/2/63)

G. J. SUTTON has made the statement that picketing will be renewed by NAACP members at the next meeting of the San Antonio City Council, scheduled for August 7, 1963. Beside picketing the City Council meeting and in front of the City Hall, the pickets also plan to picket in front of the City Water Board, the City Public Service Board headquarters, and the San Antonio Transit System. SA T-15 stated that the possibility exists that they will also picket in front of the San Antonio Savings and Loan Association, whose President is also Mayor of the City of San Antonio.

SA T-5 (10/27/64)

The current membership on the rolls of the NAACP Chapter in San Antonio, Texas, is believed to be about 1500 persons, but it is estimated that about 50 to 75 persons attend monthly meetings. G. J. SUTTON is a member of the Executive Committee, regularly attends meetings, and influences those who attend the meetings.

SA 100-9845

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON

SA T-3 (2/20/64)

On February 19, 1964, FEATHERSTON attended a meeting of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in San Antonio. During the meeting he was high in his praise of FIDEL CASTRO and the CASTRO government, stating that the United States is crucifying CASTRO unnecessarily because CASTRO refuses to bow to the desires of the United States Government.

✓ A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-3 (3/11/64)

U.S.A.
Informant learned that FEATHERSTON had sent a communication to MALCOLM X, head of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., offering help to MALCOLM X and requesting permission to allow FEATHERSTON to place him in contact with FIDEL CASTRO.

✓ A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) is contained in the appendix hereto.

On April 28, 1964, ALFRED FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR, employee of the San Antonio Express and News Publishing Company, that he had worked out of the Yucatan Peninsula for a time getting supplies to FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading his guerrilla war against the Cuban Government and continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over Cuba.

SA T-1 (8/27/64)

SA 100-9845

ALFRED FEATHERSTON visited JOHN STANFORD at his residence in San Antonio August 26, 1964. During the discussion between FEATHERSTON and STANFORD, FEATHERSTON expressed a disappointment in the activities of the FNCA group in San Antonio. FEATHERSTON stated that he felt that he had outlived his usefulness in San Antonio and that it would be best if he would go to Africa where he knows some people and can do some good. FEATHERSTON also stated to STANFORD that he was disgusted with the lack of activity with the Negroes' situation in San Antonio and expressed the opinion that the Negro in San Antonio was not sufficiently militant or active in fighting for his cause. FEATHERSTON also stated that the FNCA group in San Antonio has poor leadership.

On that same date, August 26, 1964, STANFORD and another CP member discussed the fact that FEATHERSTON was confused in his thinking, and STANFORD concluded by stating that he would give FEATHERSTON some literature.

SA T-3 (10/22/64)

ALFRED FEATHERSTON came to San Antonio in November, 1963, for the purpose of obtaining employment at the Snap newspaper. In December, 1963, FEATHERSTON helped to form the Freedom Now organization in San Antonio, which later became affiliated with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and is now known as Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate.

FEATHERSTON was the first chairman of this organization and controlled this operation until May, 1964, when he stepped down in order to take a trip to Mexico and British Honduras. During the time he was affiliated with this organization he was responsible for bringing to San Antonio [redacted]

[redacted] of CORE, who conducted a workshop showing members how to defend themselves against attack while picketing and still be classified as nonviolent. FEATHERSTON was also responsible for the visit of JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, to San Antonio. FEATHERSTON led the FNCA group when they picketed the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store in San Antonio in February and March, 1964, which cafe did not serve Negroes. The matter was resolved in favor of serving the Negro.

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SA 100-9845

When FEATHERSTON returned from his trip to Mexico and British Honduras in July, 1964, he attended a number of FNCA group meetings in San Antonio and then drifted away from the organization because, in his opinion, they were too passive. FEATHERSTON wanted a more aggressive and militant type of organization.

At the present time FEATHERSTON does not consider himself a member of the FNCA group in San Antonio; however, he occasionally visits with the group when they meet. He no longer tries to influence the group in any way. Several of the members of the FNCA group have spoken out against FEATHERSTON and his insistence on violent action. FEATHERSTON stays to himself at the present time and is considering leaving San Antonio and possibly going to Mexico.

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✓ NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claimed to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and member of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

✓ MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly-based politically-oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic, and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

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APPENDIX

✓ NATION OF ISLAM
MOSQUE #7, NEW YORK CITY

On May 3, 1963, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is a part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 follows the policies and programs as set forth by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953, a second source advised that there was a temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 28, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated
October 28, 1964, at San Antonio.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE OCT 29 1964	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/1/64 - 10/22/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY plm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	RL0: plm

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.
Bureau routing slip 10/9/64, captioned "CIRM".

- P* -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

One copy of this report is being furnished New York, and no local dissemination is being made, per referenced Bureau routing slip.

The suitable pretext used to verify employment and NAACP Presidency was a telephone call by SA to the Miami Chapter of the NAACP, without the Agent identifying himself.

This report is classified "**SECRET**" as it contains information furnished by , which was classified "**SECRET**" in prior LHM sent to the Bureau, in order not to jeopardize the informant's identity, which would be detrimental to the national defense of the U.S.

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DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 11-12-64		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: BY		

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cc: report per 808 R.B.

MM 100-15058

- INFORMANTS -

IDENTITY

LOCATION

MM T-1 is [redacted]

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MM T-2 is [redacted]

MM T-3 is [redacted]

MM T-4 is trash cover.

[redacted]

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MM T-5 is [redacted]
[redacted]

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MM T-6 is [redacted]
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(protect by request)

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(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

10/29/64

Office: Miami, Florida

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Field Office File #:

100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In 9/64, an informant advised that a Miami Communist Party (CP) member was making an effort to get connected with the Negro movement in Miami area, but has had little success in this regard. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) interested in recruiting members among Negroes in Miami area. On 9/4/64, PLM distributed handbills in Miami Negro area. One handbill contained picture of NYC Police Officer who shot Negro youth. Another handbill urged nation-wide campaign to free BILL EPTON, a PLM functionary who was expelled from the CP, USA. Three of seven Miami area delegates to a 1963 March on Washington were described in 1964 as CP members. Current Miami CP Organizer was on committee for train accommodations for that March. In 1961, a Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON was speaker at Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) conference. He also petitioned President KENNEDY not to enforce Supreme Court decision requiring the CP to register as agent of the Soviet Union. Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON is current and past President of Miami National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

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DETAILS:~~SECRET~~
Group 1Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A.) Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

On September 21, 1964, MM T-1 advised that according to ISAAC DANTZIG, ABE SORKIN was making an effort to get connected with the Negro movement, with which he was once very active. These organizations consist of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and other Negro civil rights organizations.

According to MM T-1, SORKIN has stated that although he is not a wealthy property holder, as many of the Miami Communist Party (CP) members are, and is a working man, he has had little success in this regard. SORKIN has been critical of DANTZIG and other Miami CP members for not taking a more active part in the racial movement.

On May 1, 1964, MM T-1 advised that ISAAC DANTZIG is CP Organizer for the Miami area CP, and that ABE SORKIN was a current CP member, as of that date.

B.) Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

✓ A characterization of the PLM appears in the Appendix of this report.

On August 14, 1964, MM T-2 advised that leaders of the PLM in New York, New York were planning to send handbills to the Miami area for distribution in Negro neighborhoods of Miami.

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MM T-2 advised these handbills would contain a picture of Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York Police Department, and a write-up designed to anger the Negroes in Miami over GILLIGAN's alleged "murder" of a Negro youth.

On August 14, 1964, MM T-2 advised that according to [redacted] a Miami PLM member, JAKE ROSEN of New York was planning to come to the Miami area and attempt to recruit members for the PLM among the Negroes in the Miami area.

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On April 21, 1964, MM T-2 stated JAKE ROSEN recently admitted that he was formerly a member of the CP in New York, but was expelled inasmuch as GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, considered him to be too militant. ROSEN also admitted that he is Organizer of the PLM for the Southeastern District of the United States.

On October 9, 1964, MM T-2 advised that FRED JEROME, a New York PLM member, recently told Miami PLM members that they should discontinue their efforts to recruit Cubans into their group; that the PLM is primarily an American revolution, and that they should direct their efforts and activities toward the struggling minority group, which is the Negro element, in the Miami area.

MM T-2 stated that according to JEROME, the Miami PLM members would have to recruit for the organization, and the best way to accomplish this would be by direct personal contact. JEROME felt the distribution of handbills was ineffective.

JEROME further pointed out that the main objective of the PLM was to overthrow the United States

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Government by revolution, and that one step toward this would be to have the citizens become dissatisfied and lose confidence in their local officials.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A.) March on Washington, D. C., August 28, 1963

On August 20, 1963, MM T-3 advised that a meeting was held by the Interracial Mothers Club (IMC), on August 16, 1963, at the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), 429 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, to make plans for delegates participating in the March on Washington.

MM T-3 described the IMC as a group of Negro and white women organized to promote the integration of the races.

MM T-3 advised that at the August 16, 1963 meeting, Mr. A. D. MOORE, Miami Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was the speaker of the evening. He spoke about the terrible injustices to the Negro people, and stated none will be free unless all are free.

An appeal for funds for the marchers was made at the meeting, and over \$300 was donated, in addition to pledges. According to MM T-3, this money will be used to pay for the train fare of the seven delegates to represent greater Miami in the March. Among these seven delegates were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MARTHA LENCHUS and [REDACTED]

✓ The JCC is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

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On May 1, 1964, MM T-1 advised that [redacted]

husband and wife, were then members of the CP in Miami.

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When interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on March 23, 1961, MARTHA LENCHUS admitted she had been a member of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Womens Clubs (ELF), which meets regularly at the JCC, and that she also occasionally reads the "Morning Freiheit" (MF).

On November 13, 1962, MM T-3 advised that [redacted] was an ELF member during 1962.

The ELF locally and nationally, and the MF are characterized in the Appendix of this report.

MM T-3 also advised that ISAAC DANTZIG is one of the four persons on the Functioning Committee, which will make all the arrangements for train accommodations for the March.

ISAAC DANTZIG has previously been characterized as Miami CP Organizer in 1964.

On September 6, 1963, MM T-3 advised that [redacted] MARTHA LENCHUS and [redacted] did go to Washington, D. C., and participated in the March on Washington. These individuals commented afterwards that the March was a great success.

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B.) PLM Handbill Distribution,
Miami, September 4, 1964

On September 2, 1964, MM T-2 advised that approximately 4,000 handbills prepared by the PLM in New York had been received by the Miami PLM. One handbill was entitled "Wanted for Murder, Gilligan the Cop". The second handbill was entitled "Attempted Political Assassination of Bill Epton".

On Page 2, of the July 28, 1964 issue of "The Worker", there is contained an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON, reflecting that several years ago the CPUSA expelled BILL EPTON and FRED JEROME from the CPUSA for both adventurism and for cowardice for demanding the dissolution of the CP. In the article, JACKSON described them as ersatz revolutionaries and crypto-communists, and said the communists rejected them from their ranks. The July 28, 1964 issue of "The Worker" lists JAMES E. JACKSON as the Editor.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On September 5, 1964, MM T-2 advised that individuals associated with the PLM in the Miami area had distributed several hundred handbills in the Negro section of Miami, Florida on the evening of September 4, 1964. One handbill contained a picture of Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York City Police Department, and the second called for massive demonstrations and a nation-wide campaign to free BILL EPTON, a PLM functionary, who had been arrested by the New York City Police Department.

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MM T-2 advised that source had ascertained that some of the Negroes receiving these handbills showed some interest in this literature, but none of them gave any indication that they were angered by the information contained in the handbills.

[redacted] Intelligence Unit, Dade County Sheriff's Office, and [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Miami Police Department, advised on September 5, 1964, that there was no excitement or unusual activity in the areas where these handbills had been distributed.

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[redacted] advised that the Miami Police Department had confiscated all of the handbills they had located which had been distributed in the Miami area.

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On September 8, 1964, JACK FREEMAN voluntarily appeared at the Miami Office of the FBI and requested interview. FREEMAN admitted being familiar with activities of the PLM in the Miami area, including the PLM leaflet distribution on September 4, 1964. He said the leaflets were not designed to provoke violence or incite a riot, but merely to create an interest in the PLM among the Negroes in Miami.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A.) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

It was determined under a suitable pretext on February 19, 1964, that Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON is

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the Pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Miami, and that he is the President of the Miami Chapter of the NAACP, and on the National Board of Directors of that organization.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Miami, as of February 17, 1964, reflected Reverend GIBSON has been President of the Miami NAACP for many years.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, reviewed on June 17 and 27, 1963, reflected that an article appeared in the November 13, 1961 issue, Page 5, of the "National Guardian", indicating that Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON was a speaker at an October 27, 1961 conference of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

The "National Guardian", and the SCEF are characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On October 10, 1961, an article appeared in the "Miami News", a daily newspaper, captioned, "Rev. Gibson Signs Plea for 'Liberty'". This article reported that the Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON of Miami was among 322 citizens petitioning President JOHN F. KENNEDY not to enforce a Supreme Court decision requiring CP members to register as agents of the Soviet Union. The article noted that the petition was signed by 90 clergymen.

The October 10, 1961 issue of the "Miami News" also contained an article of an interview by the press with Reverend GIBSON. GIBSON stated, in part, that he could not go along with any group whose aims advocated the overthrow of the United States Government. He said

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that if the NAACP was subversive, he would not be President of the local chapter. He pointed out that the NAACP can reject applicants for membership if they are communists, and can expell members if they prove to be communists.

The December 6, 1961 issue of the "Miami Herald", a daily newspaper, contained an article reflecting that the Dade County, Florida NAACP had 1,000 members.

On July 7, 1964, MM T-4 advised that ISAAC DANTZIG had received literature from the "Committee of 100", NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York. MM T-4 was unable to furnish any other information in this regard.

DANTZIG has been previously characterized as Miami CP Organizer in 1964.

B.) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

In connection with another investigative matter in September of 1962, Reverend EDWARD T. GRAHAM, Pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Miami, furnished a Statement of Experience reflecting he was a past President of the Miami Branch of the NAACP, a Board member of the SCLC, and still active in both organizations.

On September 28, 1964, Reverend EDWARD T. GRAHAM advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he would attend the SCLC convention from September 29 to October 2, 1964, at Savannah, Georgia.

The February 16, 1947 issue of the "Miami Times", a daily newspaper, reflected that a Reverend E. GRAHAM was recently elected Vice-President of the Fourth District Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW).

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The 1947 Miami City Directory lists only one EDWARD GRAHAM, as follows:

"EDWARD T. GRAHAM, colored, Vice-President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, resides 1854 Northwest 64th Street".

✓ The SCHW is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On March 4, 1949, MM T-5 advised that a Reverend EDWARD GRAHAM was one of the speakers at a rally of the Civil Rights Congress held at 3901 Northwest Second Avenue, Miami, on that date.

The Civil Rights Congress is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 27, 1952, MM T-6 advised that a Reverend GRAHAM was one of the speakers at a mass meeting held on January 26, 1952 at the JCC, Miami Beach, Florida. The meeting was concerned with raising funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

On November 27, 1952, MM T-6 advised that a Reverend GRAHAM was urging the minister of a local Unitarian Church to have a "Save the ROSENBERGs" meeting at that church.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed by the United States in June of 1953, following their violation and conviction of the Espionage Statute of the United States.

APPENDIX

1

✓ EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUB
(ELF)
(MIAMI, FLORIDA)

A source in Miami, Florida, advised on May 21, 1964, that there are presently three Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) in the Miami area with a total membership of approximately 120.

This source advised that the Town Club and Miami Beach Club were formed sometime prior to 1953, exact dates unknown.

The third and newest club, the English Speaking Club, which meets at Miami Beach, was formed on September 20, 1960.

This source also stated that the three clubs are presently affiliated with the national organization of the ELF.

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EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which disclosed that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. June Gordon, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the Ben Gurion Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

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The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily' (Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

APPENDIX1JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER (JCC)

The records of the Circuit Court, Dade County, Miami, Florida, reflect that articles of corporation were filed by the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC) and on July 13, 1949, a charter was granted it. The JCC was established as a corporation "not for profit". The general nature of the object of the JCC is to preserve and extend Jewish culture, including, without limitations, educational, theatrical, musical, scientific and literary activities.

On July 27, 1953, a source advised it is his opinion that the JCC is a local "progressive" organization not directly connected with the Communist Party, USA (CP); that the JCC was started by some local members of the CP but not, in his opinion, at the orders of the CP; and that he believes the JCC was formed in order to provide a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups".

The source advised on January 5, 1955, that the JCC continues to act as a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups" in the Miami area, and to rent space to any group meeting that qualification. He further advised the JCC in itself is not a Communist front organization but does permit such organizations to hold meetings at the Center.

On May 21, 1964, another source advised that the JCC is dominated by Communist Party sympathizers, and it continues to permit Communist front organizations to hold meetings in the Center.

APPENDIX

1

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit:"

"Morning Freiheit"

- "1. The Communist International 'subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)
- "2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

APPENDIX

✓ "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. ***Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

1.

APPENDIX

✓
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
Also known as Progressive
Labor Party
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that

at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly". The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare" (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF.

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The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW):

"Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.'"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
October 29, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-15058

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE Boston	OFFICE OF ORIGIN New York	DATE 10/30/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/17 - 10/25/64
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, aka CIRM</u>		REPORT [REDACTED]	TYPED BY lc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64.

- P*-

LEADSBOSTON

AT BOSTON. Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit Quarterly Report to reach Bureau by 2/1/65.

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - ALBANY (RM) 1 - New York (RM) 2 - Boston (100-35427)		100-442529-277 REC-51 EX-103 NOV 2 1964	
COPIES DESTROYED JUL 20 1971 233			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AA6's Yeager, Marshall, Lenoir & Fern.	[Handwritten signatures and stamps: INT. SEC., CPA]	
Request Recd.	1 NF, 2 ST, 6-2		
Fwd.	11/30/64		
d.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14, 0-14d, 0-14n, 0-14-l		

22 1964

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

BS T-1 is

BS T-2 is NY 694-S*

BS T-3 is

BS T-4 is

BS T-5 is

BS T-6 is

BS T-7 is

BS T-8 is

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BS T-10 is

BS T-11 is CG 5824-S*

BS T-12 is

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BS T-16 is

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100-28032-598-609

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100-28032-630

100-35427-131

b7D

100-33449-685

157-123-1A (1)

157-131-3

157-218-4

100-1424-1A (27)

157-138-1A

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BS 100-35427

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BS T-17 is [redacted]

AT 100-6341-9

(By request)

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BS T-18 is [redacted]

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BS T-19 is [redacted]

(By request)

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Agent who observed the Memorial Service for
MEDGAR EVERS held at Boston on 6/26/63 was SA [redacted]

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On 6/5/64 SA [redacted] contacted [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] through a pretext in the guise of
a parent seeking information concerning his daughter's proposed
travel to Mississippi in behalf of the Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On June 24-26, 1964, SA [redacted] was the
Agent who observed picket line at Federal Building, Boston.

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This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since
data reported from BS T-1 through BS T-15 and BS T-18 could
reasonably result in the identification of these confidential
informants of continuing value and compromise their future
effectiveness, and could adversely affect the national defense
interests of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of:

Date: 10-30-64

Office:

Boston, Massachusetts

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Field Office File #: 100-35427

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 4/20/63, members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston, and the Boston Action Group (BAG) participated in the picket line when President KENNEDY spoke at Boston College, Newton, Mass. Participants in this picket line on 4/20/63 protested treatment of and the problems confronting the Negro at Greenwood, Mississippi. EDWARD TEIXEIRA, Chairman of Youth Organization, District Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA, New England District, who was identified in 1964 as a member of the CP National Negro Commission, along with others from the District Committee and CP clubs in the Boston area took an active part in arranging for a MEDGAR EVERS Memorial demonstration to be held on the Boston Common. At a District Committee meeting held on 6/23/63 in Chelsea, Mass. ARNOLD JOHNSON stated the Party was taking an active role in the struggle for Negro civil rights and that demonstrations would continue throughout the country until the Negro obtained equal civil rights. At a District Committee meeting on 7/28/63 at Chelsea, Mass. ARNOLD JOHNSON insisted that the CP must participate in the March on Washington. On 8/11/63 at an outing held for New England CP members, a collection was taken up, a portion of which was to be used for CP defense and a portion to go to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for the March on Washington. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, treasurer, District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was included among those who went from the Boston area to the March on Washington. On 11/15/63 a picket line organized by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston in the name of and in support of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD), was held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts when North Carolina

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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Governor TERRY SANFORD was the featured speaker. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON announced at a meeting of the District Committee on 5/17/64 that a drive was being conducted to raise \$10,000.00 to organize a "Freedom Newspaper" in Boston. She stated a corporation was being formed with several civil rights leaders as members and that the newspaper would go on sale during 10/64. On 6/10/63 ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said the CP had one of its female members in the NAACP leadership in Boston. [redacted] is the New England representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As of 6/29/63 she was identified as a member of the Forbes Group, lower East Side section CP, New York City.

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

An enlarged meeting of the District Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA, New England District, was held on March 10, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and among those present were [redacted] and GUS HALL. The latter in speaking at this meeting stated that youth was the most important area the CP had to work in today. He told those present that unemployment in regard to youth, particularly among Negroes, was an important thing for them to be concerned with.

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(BS T-1, March 13, 1963)

[redacted]
[redacted] of the CPUSA)

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(BS T-2, August 2, 1962)

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-2, May 7, 1962)

A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held March 25, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts, and on that occasion JAMES BOLLEN gave a report on Negro housing. BOLLEN stated he tried to get some of the Negroes where he works interested in forming or participating in a fair housing committee, but they were afraid to associate with a communist, and he was finding it difficult to find people to work on this committee. BOLLEN also stated to those present at this meeting that their work with Negroes was one of the most important phases of their activity.

(BS T-1, April 19, 1963)

JAMES BOLLEN was identified on February 14, 1963 as a then member of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, February 14, 1963)

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The North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District in the Spring of 1963 was making plans to hold a meeting concerning the registration of Negro voters in Mississippi and Alabama with the speaker to be TRUMAN NELSON who had agreed to participate.

(BS T-3, May 11, 1963)

*CP
MEMBER*

Upon interview on September 21, 1950 TRUMAN NELSON, an employee of the River Works Plant, General Electric Co., Lynn, Massachusetts, admitted membership in the CP from approximately 1935 to 1940. NELSON stated that he had been involved in no CP or front activity since that time and described himself as too rebellious to be acceptable to the CP.



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September, 1950.)

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held May 9, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts, the possibility was discussed of holding a proposed meeting concerning the registration of Southern Negro voters at Lynn.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

At a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on May 19, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, one item on the agenda concerned "Negro Liberation." At this meeting ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report on a mass meeting which took place at the Boston Common on May 12, 1963 in support of civil rights demonstration in Birmingham, Alabama. She said it was the largest demonstration she had seen in years. She related she had received 1000 copies of a pamphlet from New York which were given out to the marchers, and that many more could have been given out if they were available at that time. She said she met many Negro people who participated in the March prior to the meeting whom she had not seen for a number of years. None

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were reluctant to speak to her, but rather instead were very gracious.

She said she took particular notice to see whether the people threw the pamphlets away and noticed that they kept them and read them.

The pamphlet given out was a Party pamphlet believed to be a reprint of BENJAMIN DAVIS' story in the February issue of "Political Affairs" on the Negro issue in the South. At this meeting on May 19, 1963, plans were made to order copies of the pamphlet so that each section of the Party could mail out some to Negro people in its particular area.

Thereafter a discussion at this meeting on May 19, 1963 took place on the Nation of Islam (NOI). The consensus was that it could be very harmful and the CP should not favor the NOI. It was agreed that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING was correct in trying to advance the Negro people by means of peaceful resistance although violence may eventually come about. It was further agreed that the Muslims with their attitude could not win support from the white people. *W.S.H.*

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

"Political Affairs" is a self-described theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix hereto.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON is a member of the District Committee, CPUSA and is serving as Treasurer of the District Committee, *New England District, CPUSA.*

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

BENJAMIN DAVIS on May 6, 1962 while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, New York identified himself as the National Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-5, May 7, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, was held on June 23, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, at which time the agenda included a discussion on the Negro struggle. At this meeting [redacted] who was present, in his report stated that the Black Muslims are creating serious damage to the Negro cause. No plan of action by the Party to solve the Negro problem was brought up at this meeting however.

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CP MEMBER

(BS T-4, June 28, 1963)

At the above mentioned meeting on June 23, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA said that he along with some of other members of the District Committee and the CP groups in the Boston area were taking an active part in making arrangements for a MEDGAR EVERS Memorial demonstration scheduled to be held June 26, 1963 on the Boston Common.

TEIXEIRA also said that the CP membership as part of a general committee pushed for a 24 hour protest stoppage by all Negro workers in the Boston area. According to TEIXEIRA, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was against the 24 hour stoppage but went along with the idea of the demonstration on the way to the Boston Common for the EVERS Memorial.

TEIXEIRA stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial on the Negro rights issue and GUS HALL's article on Negro civil rights would be distributed at the EVERS service on the Boston Common.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON stated at this meeting on June 23, 1963 that she had been close to the Negro situation in Boston. She stated that at a recent Negro demonstration comrades from the various CP groups had handed out more than 250 copies of the editorial from "The Worker" concerning Negro rights. She mentioned that the EVERS Memorial demonstration had been well organized, and that the above mentioned editorial along with GUS HALL's article would be handed out to all attending the demonstration. She also stated that the EVERS demonstration was so important that ARNOLD JOHNSON should use his influence to send a reporter from "The Worker" to cover the demonstration. She also claimed that the Party is playing a very important part in the struggle for Negro rights and that these demonstrations must go on.

At the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, JOSEPH COSTA, who was also present, stated that he was part of a labor group in the Fall River, Massachusetts area who voted to allow equal opportunity for the Negro in being selected for trade apprentices, and being hired by local contractors on all levels.

TEIXEIRA said that he knew of no such action in Fall River and wondered why the same type of leadership could not be recruited in the Boston area.

[redacted] reported at this meeting on June 23, 1963, that at the recent National Committee meeting of the CP in New York it was voted to put top priority on the Negro struggle for civil rights.

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[redacted] stated that the Party is taking an active role in the struggle for Negro civil rights and that demonstrations will continue throughout the country until Negro do obtain equal civil rights. He stated that President KENNEDY's recent talk on civil rights was encouraging, but that he would rather see Negro civil rights obtained under socialized government. He stated that if the Negroes obtained civil rights and integration under a capitalist system the Party will have gained very little.

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[redacted] stated that inasmuch as the Party in New England is taking such an active part in the EVERS Memorial demonstration he was sure he could prevail on JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker" to send TED BASSETT, a top reporter for "The Worker" to cover the demonstration.

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(BS T-6, June 12, 1963)

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

EDWARD TEIXEIRA is a member of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District and serves as Chairman, Youth Organization.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

(BS T-2, May 7, 1962)

The masthead of "The Worker",
June 30, 1963, listed JAMES
JACKSON as Editor.

At a meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts on June 27, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report of the happenings of the Negro Liberation Movement in the Boston area. He told about the recent demonstration held on the Boston Common and mentioned that ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON had 1000 leaflets which she and others distributed along the line of march, and that she could have distributed 10,000 of them if she had had them.

(BS T-3, July 3, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District was held July 28, 1963 in Chelsea, Massachusetts. At this meeting CHARLES PIPER reported on a recent meeting held at Lynn during which MELVIN KING, a Negro, was the speaker. According to PIPER, EDWARD TEIXEIRA was the person responsible for getting KING to speak at this meeting which was attended by many of the old time members or ex-members of the Party. *MAH 51*

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

CHARLES PIPER was identified on
September 21, 1962 as the Chairman,
North Shore Section, CPUSA, New
England District.

(BS T-3, September 21, 1962)

At the District Committee meeting of July 28, 1963, insisted the CP must participate in the March on Washington, not under a communist banner, but as an ally of the Negro cause.

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(BS T-4, September 3, 1963)

On August 11, 1963, an outing was held for New England CP members, their families and their friends at the home of OTIS HOOD in Holbrook, Massachusetts. At this affair ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON suggested to those present that they should see her if they intended to participate in the March on Washington. She, however, urged all to make an effort to go to Washington through their own organizations rather than

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through the CP so as not to hinder the NAACP's chances for success. At this outing \$460.00 was collected, a portion of which was to be used by the CP defense and a portion to go to the NAACP for the March on Washington fund - the exact apportionment being unknown.

(BS T-6, August 27, 1963)

OTIS HOOD is Chairman of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, October 4, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District was held September 8, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON spoke about various recent events in the Boston area in which the CP had played a part. Among those she mentioned being concerned with the Negro people were a demonstration on the Boston Common and the march preceding it; the MEDGAR EVERS Memorial on the Boston Common; school boycott at which students stayed away from school for one day; efforts of Negroes to obtain work in various industries, and a meeting held on the North Shore attended by both Negro and white to enlighten people about the Negro struggle.

In speaking at this meeting on September 8, 1963, GUS HALL said that many of the leaders of the Negro movement are socialists and are accepted by the American people even though they are socialists.

(BS T-3, September 21, 1963)

A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held on September 26, 1963 in Lynn, Massachusetts. During the meeting a discussion was held on the Washington, D. C. Freedom March and also concerning the march and memorial demonstration for the victims on the Birmingham, Alabama church bombing. This latter mentioned march was held at Lynn, Massachusetts on September 22, 1963. Several of the North Shore Section members mentioned they attended the gathering in Lynn on September 22, 1963.

A discussion concerning housing for Negroes in Lynn, Massachusetts was also held at the meeting of September 26, 1963, but no decisions were made.

(BS T-1, October 10, 1963)

MASS. On October 3, 1963, a meeting of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held in Lynn, Massachusetts. At this meeting VIC PIEKARSKI spent some time in telling of a talk he had with ABNER DARBY, head of the Lynn Chapter of the NAACP. Their talk concerned Negro housing in the Lynn area.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE
COLORED PEOPLE (BS T-3, October 6, 1963)

VIC PIEKARSKI was identified on December 5, 1963 as a then member of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, December 5, 1963)

On October 20, 1963, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at Chelsea, Massachusetts. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON spoke about the recent Boston Municipal Primary election in which MELVIN KING, a Negro, was a candidate for the Boston School Committee. She told those present that anything they could do in the way of funds for KING would be appreciated by him. TIMPSON said that they had plans for contacting a lot of people in the Boston district on behalf of KING. LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, who was present at this meeting of October 20, 1963, mentioned that he went out one evening and was able to obtain some funds for KING.

At the above meeting ARNOLD JOHNSON gave a report on a recent National Committee meeting of the CP. According to JOHNSON, GUS HALL in reporting at the National Committee meeting told about the Party work on youth, civil rights and the Negro. ARNOLD JOHNSON further mentioned that BENJAMIN DAVIS in speaking at the National Committee meeting talked entirely on civil rights and said that the CP in the south must be built up.

(BS T-3, October 25, 1963)

LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON is Secretary of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

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A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held on October 21, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts. VIC PIEKARSKI told about various conversations he had with ABNER DARBY concerning Negro matters.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, who was present at this meeting, said DARBY was the kind of man the CP wanted, but PIEKARSKI said he did not think there was ~~any~~ chance of getting him into the Party. JOHNSON suggested that DARBY be sent an invitation to the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) when BENJAMIN DAVIS is the speaker.

(BS T-3, October 25, 1963)

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 3, 1963, a meeting of the BJPF was held at Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts and on this occasion ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON passed out campaign literature for MELVIN KING.

(BS T-7, November 5, 1963)

OTIS HOOD on January 11, 1964 said that BENJAMIN DAVIS was scheduled to speak on January 12, 1964 at the BJPF. At the forum DAVIS was going to discuss the course to be taken to organize anti-McCarran and Smith Act groups throughout the country to bring before the American public the dangers of these two acts to the freedom of American civil rights.

(BS T-6, January 24, 1964)

In speaking on January 12, 1964 at the meeting of the BJPF held at the Town and Country Club, Dorchester, Massachusetts, BENJAMIN DAVIS, a negro, during his talk declared himself as a communist, but was not going to register as such.

DAVIS further stated that the Negro people, labor and communist Russia want the same thing, namely, peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition.

(BS T-7, January 17, 1964)

On January 16, 1964 a social was held at 61 Ormond St., Mattapan (Boston), Massachusetts, and among those present were EDWARD TEIXEIRA and MELVIN KING, a Negro who had been defeated as a candidate for the Boston School Committee. Some of the talk at this affair concerned the recent unsuccessful campaign by KING, and also concerned so-called social injustices.

(BS T-7, January 17, 1964)

On February 6, 1964, during a meeting of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts, VIC PIEKARSKI mentioned he talked to a minister of an Inter-Faith Committee concerning Negro work in Lynn. He further stated he would have to see ARNER DARBY, head of the Lynn Chapter, NAACP, and try to work out a program with him on housing for the Negro people.

(BS T-3, February 14, 1964)

On February 9, 1964, a Marxist School ^{CP member} was held at Chelsea, Massachusetts, under the direction of HYMAN LUMER. During the afternoon session LUMER lectured on the Negro question and at that time discussed what was termed exploitation, and a suppression of Negroes in the United States. He stated that the fight for peace, labor and the Negro freedom movement is all directed against anti-monopoly capital. He further declared that the success of the Negro struggle depends on unifying it with the class struggle and on the sharpness of the contradictions within capitalism at any given time.

(BS T-1, February 14, 1964)

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-11, March 7, 1963)

A two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held at Chicago, Illinois, February 22-23, 1964. Among those in attendance was an individual from Boston, Massachusetts named "TEX", and subsequently identified by the below mentioned source on March 18, 1964 as EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

The first session held on February 22, 1964 was opened by BENJAMIN DAVIS. DAVIS described the meeting as extremely important and said he hoped to have a frank, candid discussion on problems facing the CP in its work among the Negro people. He stated the agenda would consist of a report from him dealing with elections in the south, and that reports would be given from the various CP districts concerning civil rights, the Negro, youth and labor. DAVIS commented that the role of the CP is to cement Negro-white unity and that the whole democratic process is on trial. He stated that the CP is not in a position to solve the many organizational questions concerning the Negro movement, but that the CP can establish a secure base in this movement as it develops and demonstrates a sound line of policy.

BENJAMIN DAVIS again spoke at the second session of this meeting held on February 23, 1964, stating that the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, had discussed the work of the Negro Commission and that several problems had arisen. He stated it was agreed a Steering Committee should be established for the National Negro Commission to coordinate the work of the over-all Negro Commission. He said it was possible that he, DAVIS, would be Chairman of such a Steering Committee. He further stated that among the names of individuals stated for the over-all Negro Commission was "TEX" from Boston, but, however, said no action was taken on the matter at that time.

(BS T-8, February 24-25, 1964
and March 18, 1964)

At the two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held at Chicago, Illinois, February 22-23, 1964, those in attendance included BENJAMIN DAVIS, GUS HALL, ARNOLD JOHNSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and an individual from Boston, Massachusetts named "TEX", subsequently identified by source referred to below on March 12, 1964 as EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

BENJAMIN DAVIS gave the main report at the session of February 22, 1964 based on the 1964 elections, the South and the current struggle and expansion of the National Negro Commission. It appeared from reports given at this session that the entire idea of the meeting was to expand the National Negro Commission and increase its activity in mass movements by attempting to influence more and more people.

(BS T-9, February 22, 1964 and
March 12, 1964)

65
4.8
N.Y.
As of February, 1963, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York CP District.

(BS T-13, February 11, 1963)

The March 12, 1964 edition of the "Dorchester-Roxbury Record", a weekly newspaper published in the Dorchester-Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts, announced that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON on March 15, 1964 would speak at the BJPF on the topic of "The White Community's Role in the Struggle for Civil Rights."

On the morning of March 15, 1964 in speaking at the meeting of the BJPF held at the Town and Country Club, WILLIAM PATTERSON, a Negro, stated that he is a communist and has been for sometime.

(BS T-7, March 17, 1964)

During the afternoon of March 15, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at 61 Dartmouth St., Boston, Massachusetts which was attended by WILLIAM PATTERSON, among others. At this meeting PATTERSON urged all the District Committee members to make every effort to obtain new subscriptions for "The Worker."

EDWARD TEIXEIRA in speaking at this meeting stated that any activity such as a District Committee meeting could not be held at his home since he did not want to jeopardize his position in the NAACP by having a CP meeting at his home.

(BS T-6, March 18, 1964)

CP MEMBER
On Sunday morning, April 12, 1964, a meeting of the BJPF was held at Dorchester, Massachusetts during which HERBERT APTHEKER spoke on "Prospects for Socialism in America." The Chairman of the BJPF introduced APTHEKER prior to his talk stating that APTHEKER was a leading Marxist and a person who had written many Negro history books, some of which were used in "Freedom Schools" and colleges.

(BS T-1, April 17, 1964)

In speaking at the BJPF on April 12, 1964 HERBERT APTHEKER talked about civil rights and spoke of the importance of organizing "freedom groups" throughout the area.

{BS T-6, April 17, 1964}

The March 19, 1963 issue of
"Political Affairs" listed
HERBERT APTHEKER as its Editor.

On Sunday afternoon, April 12, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at 180 Seaver St., Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts. At this meeting it was mentioned that HERBERT APTHEKER was to speak to a combined audience from the "Freedom Groups" at a church in Dorchester that afternoon.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN from New York who was present at the District Committee meeting gave a report on a National Executive meeting of the Party which was held recently. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON at this District Committee meeting talked about how she, in an effort to obtain subscriptions to "The Worker", had visited several people. She further mentioned she did obtain subscriptions and most of the people she visited were Negroes active in the freedom movement.

TIMPSON also reported that a memorial meeting for WILLIAM HARRISON, a Negro, will not be held until next fall. She said that letters have been sent out to obtain sponsors in connection with the memorial and it is hoped a scholarship or scholarships will be given as a memorial. Plans are to have essay contests in public schools in Boston, according to TIMPSON.

(BS T-3, April 17, 1964)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is National
Chairman of the CPUSA.

(BS T-2; January 13, 1964)

~~ARMANDO PENHA~~, a former member of the
CP, on December 14, 1955 identified
WILLIAM HARRISON as a then member of
the New England District Committee,
CPUSA, District #1.

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At the District Committee meeting held on April 12, 1964 it was mentioned that EDDIE TEIXEIRA was not present as he had made arrangements for HERBERT APTEKER to speak to "Freedom Groups" at a church in Boston and he, TEIXEIRA, was going to be at the church.

(BS T-1, April 17, 1964)

At the District Committee meeting of April 12, 1964, during a discussion concerning "The Worker" Fund Drive. It was voted to send copies of "The Worker" to ten or twenty active civil rights members of the NAACP with a subscription card in the same envelope.

CP MEMBER

(BS T-6, April 17, 1964)

A meeting was held May 16, 1964 at the home of Vic Piekarski, Lynn, Massachusetts to discuss the role of the CP in the civil rights movement and the political situation in Massachusetts. After much discussion, those present decided that they of the North Shore should support all civil rights movements wherever they could. PIEKARSKI criticized "The Worker" on the Negro freedom role and said he did not agree with some of JAMES JACKSON's article.

ARNOLD JOHNSON was also present at this meeting on May 16, 1964. In discussing the political situation in Massachusetts he said he thought they should enlist all pressure possible to get Attorney General EDWARD BROOKE, a Negro, the nomination as Governor. Everyone present, however, felt BROOKE would seek the position of Attorney General again and was not interested in the Governor's office. JOHNSON thought BROOKE could still be swayed if enough pressure was put on him.

In commenting on the lack of action by unions ARNOLD JOHNSON said that because there is not militant leadership by the CP members in the unions there is no political action and a small role in the Negro struggle by the unions.

(BS T-3, May 28, 1964)

At the meeting of May 16, 1964, ARNOLD JOHNSON said he felt that if BROOKE ran for Governor in Massachusetts it would give impetus to the Negro struggle all over the country.

(BS T-1, May 28, 1964)

A two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held at New York, New York, May 16, 17, 1964. Included among those in attendance was EDWARD TEIXEIRA of Boston, Massachusetts.

(BS T-10, June 17, 1964)

At a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held May 17, 1964 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, it was mentioned that EDWARD TEIXEIRA was unable to attend this meeting because he was in attendance in New York at a meeting of the Negro Commission, CPUSA.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1964)

MASS' CP MEMBER
At the District Committee meeting held on May 17, 1964, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON brought up "The Worker" Fund Drive. She said she expected to raise more funds at an affair for HENRY WINSTON which was to be held on June 13, 1964 at the Community Church in Boston. She said WINSTON would arrive in Boston on June 12, 1964 and that arrangements were being made for leaders of civil rights groups and the NAACP to meet with WINSTON. She further related on Saturday morning, June 13, 1964, it was hoped that a press conference would be held for WINSTON and these arrangements were being made by OTIS HOOD and herself.

TIMPSON went on to say in Boston there are now no Negro newspapers and a drive was in progress to raise \$10,000.00 in the Boston area to organize a "Freedom Newspaper." In this connection a corporation was being formed with several civil rights leaders as members of the corporation - the name of the corporation being "The Negro Freedom Newspaper Corp." According to her this newspaper would go on sale during October, 1964. TIMPSON further stated that the corporation has contacted a man in New York who is very close to JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker." TIMPSON said she had been in touch with this man and he told her the corporation will have to pay him \$10,000.00 salary to secure his services as Editor, otherwise he will stay in New York.

(BS T-6, May 25, 1964)

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of

that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party.

(BS T-11, August 12, 13, 1961)

A leaflet was sent through the mail announcing that a reception for HENRY WINSTON would be held on Saturday evening, June 13, 1964 at the Community Church Center, 565 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts. In this leaflet WINSTON was described as a "dynamic communist spokesman" and it was mentioned he had just returned from an extended tour of the Soviet Union and other European Socialist countries. According to this leaflet this reception was for the benefit of "The Worker" which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year.

(BS T-7, June 18, 1964)

At the reception held on June 13, 1964 at the Community Church Center in Boston, OTIS HOOD welcomed HENRY WINSTON and said that the latter had always been a leader in the struggle for civil liberties, Negro freedom and peace. WINSTON, a Negro, in speaking told about his arrest under the Smith Act and his subsequent imprisonment. He also mentioned how he had started to become blind while in prison. WINSTON further mentioned how he had fought the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, and that he considered them as being undemocratic.

At the reception ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON took up a collection for "The Worker", and her daughter and a young Negro man entertained those present with a variety of songs including "freedom songs."

(BS T-6, June 17, 1964)

At the reception on June 13, 1964, HENRY WINSTON spoke on the Negro liberation struggle, and mentioned that there are more whites joining the struggle to bring equality to the Negro people.

At this affair ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a collection speech for "The Worker" and told how it was the

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40th anniversary of the paper and funds were necessary.

(BS T-3, June 18, 1964)

At an enlarged meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held in Chelsea, Massachusetts on June 14, 1964, HENRY WINSTON, who was present at the meeting, mentioned that he had held a press conference on the previous day and TV Channel 2, Boston had covered it. WINSTON said that during this conference he was asked very polite questions and he also declared that the tendency of a nationalist movement is to create racism.

EDWARD W. BROOKE

MASS.

NEURO
ARNOLD JOHNSON who was present at this meeting of the District Committee brought up the issue of whether it would be a good idea to get EDWARD BROOKE to run for Governor of Massachusetts. EDDIE TEIXEIRA reported within the Negro community it was felt it would be putting BROOKE against another liberal, Governor ENDICOTT PEABODY and this would split the liberal vote. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON mentioned that there were other Negro candidates running for office including NOEL DAY, an independent running for Congress against Speaker of the House JOHN McCORMACK.

(BS T-1, June 16, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA was currently serving as campaign manager for JOHN D. O'BRYANT, a Negro, who was running as a candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 14, Boston, Massachusetts.

(BS T-7, July 14, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA is considered to be a member of the CP National Negro Commission because of his attendance at the National Negro Commission meetings held in Chicago, Illinois on February 22-23, 1964 and on May 16-17, 1964.

(BS T-10; July 28, 1964)

On August 30, 1964, a picnic was held at the home of LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, 66 Morse St., Sharon, Massachusetts. Some of those present included JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD and ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON. A young student who had spent the summer in the south spoke of his work and on the registration of Negro voters. He told of his work in Mississippi and the obstacles they met from some of the white people there. He said that they are now organized to keep people for the whole year round to work on this project.

(BS T-3, September 15, 1964)

At the picnic held on August 30, 1964 which was held to raise funds to fight the McCarran Act, a white male speaker was present. This individual who had recently been in the south told of his experiences in Mississippi and the difficulty in helping Negroes to register to vote. A resolution was passed to give this speaker \$25.00 for his expenses.

(BS T-1, September 15, 1964)

At the picnic on August 30, 1964, ^{10:45} ~~LEWIS MARTIN~~ ^{ANNE} ~~JOHNSON~~ mentioned they had lost one of their beloved comrades, namely BENJAMIN DAVIS. ~~ANNE BURLAK~~ ^{TIMPSON} told how she had attended DAVIS' funeral. ^{D.C.} TIMPSON further mentioned she had met DAVIS in Georgia during the 1930s when he was her defense attorney at a time she was charged with Sedition under a Georgia state law. She said this set a precedent because it was the first time in the history of the State of Georgia that a Negro attorney had represented a white woman.

TIMPSON at the outing thereafter introduced a white male Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker who talked about his participation in the recent voter registration in Mississippi.

The SNCC worker claimed that the Freedom Democratic Party had achieved a great victory at the recent Democratic National Convention because it forced President JOHNSON to get to the National Convention early.

(BS T-7, August 31, 1964)

On September 10, 1964, a meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held at the home of LEWIS GORDON in Lynn, Massachusetts. ^{JOSEPH} ~~JOE~~ BRANDT from ^{N.Y.} New York was also present. During a discussion concerning the coming election, VIC PIEKARSKI told those present that he thought they should do what they could to insure the re-election of Attorney General EDWARD BROOKE. BRANDT agreed that they should support BROOKE as he is a Negro and anti-Goldwater. ^{M.A.S.}

(BS T-1, September 21, 1964)

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~~LEWIS GORDON~~ is a member of the
~~District Committee, CPUSA, New England~~
~~District.~~

MASS-

(BS T-4, October 4, 1963)

"The Worker" in its issue of
August 18, 1964 on its masthead
listed JOSEPH BRANDT as its Business
Manager.

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On September 13, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and among those present were ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON and JOE BRANDT, from "The Worker."

The agenda included a discussion on the recent deaths of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and BENJAMIN DAVIS. BRANDT gave a speech in which he said he wanted to assure the people that even though they had lost two leaders within three weeks, namely, the Chairman and Secretary of the Party, they should not be pessimistic. BRANDT suggested to those present that they should have a memorial for ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and said that she had dedicated her life for the past few years fighting the McCarran Act while DAVIS had identified himself with the Negro movement, and he felt that the memorial should just be for her.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said that she felt very close to DAVIS because when she was eighteen years old in 1930 she was arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, as an insurrectionist. Subsequently, in 1932, they made history when he defended her, being the first time a Negro lawyer defended a white girl in the South. According to her, this was before DAVIS had joined the Party. TIMPSON also felt that the memorial should be for both DAVIS and FLYNN.

In discussing the coming election at this District Committee meeting, JOE BRANDT told those present they would have to act very carefully on EDWARD BROOKE's campaign. According to him, they would have to work in such a way as to assure BROOKE's election, and at the same time not support the Republican Party.

During this District Committee meeting it was mentioned that NOEL DAY was running against JOHN McCORMACK. It was further mentioned that he is a Negro and that sixty per cent of the Negroes in Massachusetts live in McCORMACK's district. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON pointed out, however, that there are a lot of Negroes living in that area who are not against McCORMACK. *MASS.*

TIMPSON further mentioned that she was disturbed about EDDIE TEIXEIRA since he feels he would be better off doing mass work and if he did not belong to the Party. He feels that belonging to the Party puts him in a strait jacket. TIMPSON said that TEIXEIRA has made the remark that JESSE GRAY became a leader of the Negro people in New York after he had left the Party. BRANDT in reply said it should be gotten through to TEIXEIRA that JESSE GRAY is not a mass leader for Negroes. BRANDT further stated that if he, TEIXEIRA, knew of some of the quotes that GRAY had made in his talks in New York, he would immediately see that GRAY is not the leader of the Negro people in New York.

C. P.
MEMBER

(BS T-1, September 15, 1964)

B. Other Communist Groups

(1.) Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Unless otherwise indicated meetings of the SWP of Boston, Massachusetts, mentioned hereafter, were held at the headquarters of the SWP, Boston, Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

It was reported at a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on January 2, 1963, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) in the Boston area were planning to sponsor a "Folk Sing" on January 19, 1963, at the Charles Street Church, Charles Street, Boston, in an attempt to raise funds. Three of the members of the SWP, Boston, active in the CAMD were to handle the details concerning the preparation of, leaflets and other advertising for the affair.

(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the SWP, Boston, and the CAMD are contained in the Appendix hereto.

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A meeting of the SWP, Boston, was held on January 23, 1963, during which it was reported that the above mentioned "Folk Sing" had been held on January 19, 1963, as planned, and that it had been a success with an approximate net gain of \$140.00.

MASS
(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
JAMES CHRISTIANSON reported to the SWP, Boston members at a meeting of that group held on January 30, 1963, that he had attended an east coast conference of the CAMD in New York City the preceding weekend and that the important points at this conference were:

1. The CAMD should become a dues paying organization.
2. No new date has been set for the scheduled trial at Monroe, North Carolina.
3. CAMD will possibly take over the legal defense of other individuals in addition to the Monroe defendants.
4. A new booklet written by TRUMAN NELSON relating to the story of the Monroe, North Carolina case is being sold by the CAMD.

(BS T-12, February 1, 1963)

The current officers of the SWP, Boston, included LEONARD GOODMAN as Organizer, JAMES CHRISTIANSON as Secretary and LAWRENCE TRAINOR as Director. GOODMAN, CHRISTIANSON and LAWRENCE TRAINOR, plus one other member, LEE MAYFIELD, who was also Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston, comprised the Executive Committee of the SWP, Boston. *MASS*

(BS T-12, January 23, 1963 and
February 13, 1963)

Characterizations of the YSA and the YSA of Boston are contained in the Appendix hereto.

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MASS

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on April 24, 1963, LEONARD GOODMAN reported that the SWP, Boston was desirous of arranging public meetings to give the local CAMD Chairman, TRUMAN NELSON, an opportunity to speak concerning the CAMD. LEONARD GOODMAN, the Organizer, also reported that six members of the SWP, Boston, had been appointed by the SWP, Boston Executive Committee to work with the CAMD, Boston.

(BS T-12, April 28, 1963)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on August 28, 1963, it was reported that a request had been received from the SWP National Headquarters to institute efforts to reactivate the CAMD, Boston, due to the rescheduling of the trial of the Monroe defendants for the fall of 1963. It was further reported that TRUMAN NELSON, Chairman of the CAMD, Boston, would be contacted in this regard.

(BS T-12, September 9, 1963)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held September 4, 1963, it was reported that contact had been had with TRUMAN NELSON in an effort to formulate plans for public meeting for the CAMD with NELSON as one of the featured speakers. NELSON, however, was reported to have stated he was too busy with his writings to become involved in CAMD meetings.

MASS

(BS T-12, September 20, 1963)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held January 15, 1964, LAWRENCE TRAINOR stated that any plans to hold a CAMD sponsored public meeting locally had been scrapped. He stated, however, that one of the defendants had been invited to come to Boston and should he come, house parties would be arranged for him with the idea of raising money.

(BS T-12, January 23, 1964)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held February 26, 1964, LEONARD GOODMAN read a letter from two of the Monroe defendants, namely, HAROLD REAPE and RICHARD CROWDER, to the effect that these two defendants had disassociated themselves from the CAMD and associated with an organization which had been defending MAE MALLORY, another of the Monroe defendants.

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GOODMAN stated that the statement from REAPE and CROWDER had been a "complete shock" to the SWP. He further stated that as a result any plans for future activities in support of the CAMD locally had been cancelled.

(BS T-12, March 10, 1964)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held March 25, 1964, it was reported that the CAMD had ceased to function as a result of the above.

(BS T-12, April 2, 1964)

(2.) Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

Unless otherwise indicated, meetings of the YSA of Boston mentioned hereafter were held at the Headquarters of the SWP, Boston, located in Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

A meeting of the YSA of Boston was held on December 18, 1962. During this meeting it was reported that the YSA was turning its forces toward work in civil liberties groups and away from peace groups for the immediate future.

(BS T-12, December 31, 1962)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held January 2, 1963, it was reported that during a three-day meeting in New York City of YSA members from the east coast, it was stated that YSA activities in the Peace movement will slow down and more time would be spent working with Civil Liberties groups, such as SNCC.

(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)

At a meeting of the YSA of Boston held January 8, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the Boston Action Group (BAG), a local group interested in defending racial equality. It was reported that there were approximately forty individuals active in the BAG and a decision was reached to have certain of the YSA, Boston members work with the BAG on the possibility the group might offer potential recruits for the YSA of Boston.

(BS T-1, January 17, 1963)

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mass
On January 11, 1963, STEVE CHASE reported that the BAG, which he described as a militant civil rights defense group, was the most preferred source of new contacts for the YSA of Boston. He stated that the BAG has picketed several employers who have refused to hire Negroes and was currently waging a campaign against the Bond Bread Company in this regard. According to CHASE, there was a good possibility that the BAG would become a supporting group to SNCC. He noted that the National YSA orientation was to work with SNCC groups and supporter groups. **SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**

(BS T-12, January 17, 1963)

STEVE CHASE, a member of the SWP, Boston, is also on the Executive Committee of the YSA of Boston

(BS T-12, March 31, 1963)

The area report for Boston presented at the Saturday morning, August 31, 1963, session of the YSA National Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 31, 1963 through September 2, 1963, reported that much of the activity of the Boston local involved around the Student Peace Union (SPU) and the BAG.

(BS T-14, September 10, 1963)

mass
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
At a meeting of the YSA of Boston held on October 5, 1963, BARRY SHEPPARD presented a report on his speaking tour of the Boston area. He stated he spoke on October 2, 1963, at Boston University; on October 3, 1963, at Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts; and at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on October 4, 1963.

All of the above meetings featuring SHEPPARD were arranged by members of the YSA of Boston and SHEPPARD's talks at all meetings were entitled "Black Nationalism."

(BS T-12, October 9, 1963)

The October 9, 1963 edition of the "Boston University News," a weekly newspaper published at Boston University, contained an article entitled "Sheppard Upholds Black Muslim View," which reported that BARRY SHEPPARD, National Chairman of the YSA, spoke on the topic, "Black Nationalism" at Boston University on October 2, 1963.

"The Tufts Weekly," a weekly newspaper published by undergraduates at Tufts University, in its issue of October 11, 1963, carried an article entitled "Black Muslims Seek Socialism Next as Solution to United States Racial Equalities," which reported on a speaking appearance at Tufts University, date not mentioned, by BARRY SHEPPARD, National Chairman of the YSA, on the topic "Black Nationalist Movement."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Picket Line Boston, Massachusetts January 15, 1963

Between 12:00 Noon and 2:00 p.m., on January 15, 1963, a total of eight individuals, all members of the YSA of Boston, marched in a picket line in front of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of the B'nai B'rith, Boston, Massachusetts, carrying signs reading, "ADL REMEMBER WILLIAM WORTHY'S INDICTMENT"; "KENNEDY SPEAKS OF FREEDOM WHILE WORTHY IS JAILED FOR REPORTING THE TRUTH"; "DOES AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIC LEGACY INCLUDE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS?" and "DOES THE DEMOCRATIC LEGACY APPLY TO NEGRO NEWSMEN?" A leaflet was also handed out during the presence of the picket line which in part stated:

"WE PROTEST --

"...the action of the Anti-Defamation League in granting to President Kennedy the American Democratic Legacy Award. We hold that the Prosecution of William Worthy by the Kennedy Administration is incompatible with our democratic legacy.

BS 100-35427
KFW:cm

"RESTRICTIONS ON WILLIAM WORTHY AND
HIS INDICTMENT UNDER THE McCARRAN ACT
EVIDENCE DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUR CIVIL
LIBERTIES AND DISGRACE AMERICA IN THE EYES
OF REASONABLE MEN STOP I URGE YOU TO QUASH
THE INDICTMENT (Text of cablegram sent from
England on July 22 by Lord Bertrand Russell
to Attorney General Kennedy):

CP MEMBER
"Negro newsman, William Worthy, has been
convicted of 'illegal re-entry' into his
native country. Worthy has been sentenced to
prison only because he is an outspoken negro
reporter who will not concede that the government
has the right to declare certain areas of the
world off-limits to journalists. Richard Starnes,
syndicated Scripps-Howard columnist, wrote on
November 27, 1962 in the New York World-Telegram
and Sun: *FINISH MD.*

"Worthy was indicted and subsequently
convicted and sentenced to prison,
because of what he wrote about Cuba, not
because of any technical violation of the
law.

"The prosecution of William Worthy is a blatant
denial of the Bill of Rights. The defense of
William Worthy, which is the defense of the
freedom of the press, the freedom of the
citizen to know the truth, and the right of the
citizen to travel and to freely return, deserves
the support of all groups interested in preserving
America's democratic legacy."

The leaflet further mentioned that "The Boston Ad Hoc
Committee to Defend William Worthy has answered this call and
urges all liberty-loving Americans, colored and white, Jewish
and Christian, to Join Our Line."

The above described picket line was peaceful with
no incidents developing.

(BS T-12, January 17, 1963)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., a reporter for the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper, was convicted in the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, on August 8, 1962, for violation of Title 18, Section 1185b, USC, for having traveled from Cuba to Miami, Florida, without a valid passport. WORTHY was sentenced to serve three months in the custody of the United States Attorney General, but was free on bond pending an appeal, and this conviction was subsequently reversed by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

B. Picket Line
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
February 4, 1963

On February 4, 1963, members of the SWP, Boston participated with members of the YSA of Boston, the NAACP and also the Young Republican Clubs in a picket line demonstration in front of the Sanders Theater at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, against the appearance on that evening of Mississippi Governor ROSS BARNETT.

(BS T-12, February 13, 1963)

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its February 18, 1963 edition carried an article entitled, "Pickets at Harvard Tell Barnett Racist Go Home," which in part reported that Mississippi's Governor ROSS BARNETT on February 4, 1963, spoke at the Sanders Theater on the Harvard University campus to "a less than sympathetic audience." According to this article he was countered by a picket line called by the SWP and the YSA. The article further reported that a group of Negroes from the Roxbury section of Boston, and the Cambridge, Massachusetts Ward 4 Republican Club joined the picket line.

C. Picket Line
Newton, Massachusetts
April 20, 1963

Members of the YSA of Boston planned to form a picket line in the vicinity of Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts, on April 20, 1963, at the time of President KENNEDY's scheduled appearance to address a special convocation

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incidental to the centennial celebration of that school. The purpose of this picket line was to protest the racial problems taking place at Greenwood, Mississippi.

(BS T-12, April 18, 1963)

On the afternoon of April 20, 1963, between the approximate hours of 1:00 and 3:00 p.m., a group of about thirty-five to forty individuals marched in a picket line outside the campus area of Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts, where President KENNEDY was appearing on that date to address a special convocation incidental to the centennial week celebration of that school. Nine of the marchers were members of the YSA of Boston and for the most part, the remainder were affiliated with the BAG. The picket line was held to protest the treatment of and the problems concerning the Negroes at Greenwood, Mississippi.

The marchers handed out a leaflet explaining the plight of the SNCC workers in Greenwood and carried signs, some of which read: "SNCC Supports Greenwood"; "Send Federal Troops to Greenwood"; "Stop Racist Terror in Greenwood" and "Negroes Can't Vote in Mississippi."

During the demonstration for an approximate thirty minute period following the arrival of President KENNEDY at the college, the marchers also sang Negro spirituals and shouted such chants as: "Freedom now," "Let the Negro vote" and "Stop the racist terror."

Order during this demonstration was maintained by the local police department and no violence or incidents developed.

(BS T-12, April 22, 1963)

D. Mass Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
May 12, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held on May 19, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. At this meeting ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report on a mass meeting which took place on the Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts, on May 12, 1963, in support of the civil rights demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama. She said it was the largest demonstration she had seen in years. She related that she had received one thousand copies of a pamphlet from New York which were given out to the marchers and that many more could have been given out if they were available at that time. She said that she met many Negro people who participated in the march prior to the mass meeting whom she had not seen for a number of years. None were reluctant to speak to her, but rather instead were very gracious.

She said she took particular notice to see whether the people threw away the leaflets and noticed that they kept them and read them.

The pamphlet given out was a Party pamphlet believed to be a reprint of BENJAMIN DAVIS' story in the February issue of "Political Affairs" on the Negro issue in the South.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

E. CAMD Meeting
Roxbury, Massachusetts
May 23, 1963

A public meeting sponsored by the CAMD, Boston, Massachusetts, was held on May 23, 1963, at St. Mark's Church, 216 Townsend Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. At this meeting about 180 people were present, one-third of whom were Negroes, and among those present was a total of sixteen members of either the SWP, Boston or the YSA of Boston. Originally, six speakers had been scheduled to speak, one of whom was LEROY McRAE, a national YSA leader. YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE *MASS.*

McRAE and two others were unable to appear, however. One of the speakers who did appear was CONRAD LYNN, counsel for the CAMD, who spoke on the topic, "How Should Negroes Defend Themselves?". Another one of the speakers who appeared *MASS.*

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was NOEL DAY, who, during his talk, said that the Negro should be ready to fight but that the economic boycott and peaceful sit-ins are most effective.

At this meeting TRUMAN NELSON explained to the audience a little about the CAMD and then had a collection taken up for that organization.

(BS T-12, May 29, 1963)

F. Medgar Evers Memorial Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
June 26, 1963

As previously mentioned, ~~a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held on June 23, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts.~~ ~~EDWARD TEIXEIRA~~ said that he, along with some of the Negro comrades from the District Committee and Communist Party clubs in the Boston area were taking an active part in making arrangements for the Medgar Evers memorial demonstration which was scheduled to be held on June 26, 1963, on the Boston Common.

~~EDDIE X TEIXEIRA~~

N.Y.

CP

MEMBER

TEIXEIRA also said that the CP members, as part of a General Committee, pushed for a twenty-four hour protest stoppage by all Negro workers in the Boston area. According to TEIXEIRA, the NAACP was against the twenty-four hour stoppage, but went along with the idea of street demonstrations on the way to the Boston Common for the Evers memorial meeting.

TEIXEIRA further stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial and GUS HALL's article on Negro civil rights would be distributed at the Evers Service on the Boston Common.

As previously mentioned in this report, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON at the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, mentioned that the Evers memorial demonstration has been well organized and that an editorial from "The Worker" and GUS HALL article would be handed out to all attending the demonstration

She also stated that the Evers demonstration was so important that ARNOLD JOHNSON should use his influence to send a reporter from "The Worker" to cover the demonstration.

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ARNOLD JOHNSON, at the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, stated that inasmuch as the Party in New England was taking such an active part in the Evers memorial demonstration he was sure he could prevail on JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker" to send TED BASSETT to cover the demonstration.

(BS T-6, July 12, 1963)

In a press release dated June 20, 1963, issued by the Boston Branch of the NAACP it was mentioned that the NAACP had issued a call for memorial services to be held on June 26, 1963, at the Boston Common. These services were to be held to honor MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP field worker. According to the press release, other civil rights organizations had joined with the NAACP in this testament to EVERS.

It further mentioned that the NAACP did not advocate a proposed work stoppage on June 26, 1963, and urged that all efforts be turned toward that for which MEDGAR EVERS worked and died. Mobile voting booths would be available on the Boston Common for the first time in recent history to aid the people of the Greater Boston community in exercising the right to vote.

(BS T-15, June 26, 1963)

The Boston Branch of the NAACP received numerous telephone calls at its local headquarters, 451 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, threatening the life of CHARLES EVERS, the brother of MEDGAR EVERS, who was to speak at the memorial services. NAACP officials believe this to be the work of a crank or a mentally deranged person. The Boston Police were alerted and were to afford police protection to CHARLES EVERS.

(BS T-15, June 25, 1963)

An Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on June 26, 1963, observed the memorial services conducted on the Boston Common for MEDGAR EVERS. The principal speakers at the services were CHARLES EVERS of Mississippi and EDWARD W. BROOKE, Attorney General of Massachusetts. The services were orderly and without incident.

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~~TED BASSETT~~

MASS.

~~The Worker~~ on July 3, 1963, carried an article by T. R. ~~BASSETT~~ entitled, "8,000 at Boston Common Visit Medgar Evers." In this article it was mentioned that an audience of 8,000 took part in a memorial service on the Boston Common for MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP leader. In this article it was further mentioned that the demonstrators, conducting an "anti-Jim Crow" stoppage from work, joined to pay tribute to MEDGAR EVERS after marching to the Common.

G. Church Meeting
Lynn, Massachusetts
July 18, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, at a meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts, on June 27, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report on the happenings of the Negro liberation movement in the Boston area. At this meeting CHARLES PIPER told TEIXEIRA that the North Shore Section hoped to hold a meeting with a speaker who had experience in the liberation movement. PIPER asked TEIXEIRA if he knew such a speaker who would be available and TEIXEIRA in reply said he thought he could get MELVIN KING, whom he described as a Negro leader and social worker.

(BS T-3, July 3, 1963)

Some of the members of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, assisted in the preparation of a leaflet entitled, "Meet for Freedom." This leaflet announced that on July 18, 1963, the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and the Lynn Chapter, NAACP, would hold a meeting in Lynn to discuss freedom activities. The meeting was to be held at the Bethel A. M. E. Church on Shorey Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts. The leaflet further mentioned that voter registration in Lynn, among other topics, would be discussed.

(BS T-3, July 20, 1963)

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On July 18, 1963, CORE and the Lynn NAACP held a meeting at the Bethel A. M. E. Church in Lynn to discuss activities for the freedom of Negroes and among those in attendance were some of the members of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

At this meeting MELVIN KING, the speaker, was introduced as a social worker and a candidate for the Boston School Committee. KING, in speaking, told of some of the freedom movements taking place in Boston such as the Medgar Evers memorial on the Boston Common and the push for registration for voters among Negroes.

(BS T-1, August 3, 1963)

At the meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on July 28, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, CHARLES PIPER reported on the recent meeting held in Lynn at which MELVIN KING, a Negro, spoke. According to PIPER, EDWARD TELXEIRA was the person responsible for getting KING to speak at this meeting, which was attended by many of the old-time members and ex-members of the Party.

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

H. March on Washington
August 28, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, a District Committee meeting, CPUSA, New England District, was held on July 28, 1963, during which ARNOLD JOHNSON spoke. JOHNSON stated that the CP must participate in a March on Washington, not under a communist banner, but as an ally to the Negro cause.

(BS T-4, September 3, 1963)

At the meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on July 28, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report about the March on Washington. She reported that she recently talked with someone at the NAACP Headquarters in Boston about the Washington March. She also suggested that a tag day be held as a way in which funds could be raised to send people to

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Washington and asked EDWARD TEIXEIRA if he could get this idea into the proper channels so that the NAACP would do this. TEIXEIRA said in reply that he would take care of it.

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

On August 11, 1963, at the outing held for New England CP members, their families and their friends, at the home of OTIS HOOD in Holbrook, Massachusetts, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON suggested to those present that they should see her if they intended to participate in the March on Washington. She, however, urged all to go to Washington through their own organizations rather than the CP so as not to hinder the NAACP's chances for success.

At this outing \$460.00 was collected, a portion of which was to be used for the CP defense and a portion to go to the NAACP for the March on Washington fund, the exact apportionment not being known.

(BS T-6, August 27, 1963)

The NAACP expected about 500 participants from the Boston area to join the March on Washington. A registration list of all persons who would travel by bus contained the names of 283 persons and a few more were expected to register later. The remainder were expected to travel independently by train, plane or personal cars, and would be unorganized in going to and returning from Washington, D.C. Among the names included on the list were BERTHA GOLDBERG, BENJAMIN LANDEY and ANNE TIMPSON.

(BS T-16, August 27, 1963)

*MASS.
D.C.* BERTHA GOLDBERG was present on August 23, 1961, at a meeting at Boston, Massachusetts, to form a defense for the Communist Party.

(BS T-1, September 12, 1961)

*CP
MEMBER* BENJAMIN LANDEY was present on November 5, 1961, at a District Committee meeting of the CPUSA, New England District, held at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

(BS T-3, November 6, 1961)

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ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON went on the March on Washington, as did PHILIP BAKER, the latter going by train.

(BS T-4, September 24, 1963)

D.C. MISS PHILIP BAKER is the Chairman, Negro Affairs,
CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

SOLOMON FISHER went to Washington, D.C., in connection with the March on Washington.

(BS T-1, September 24, 1963)

MASS. D.C. SOLOMON FISHER was identified on December 5, 1963, as a then member of the North Shore Section,
CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, December 5, 1963)

The "Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its edition of August 29, 1963, contained interviews of persons in the Boston delegation who went by bus on the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, and among those interviewed was ERNEST AUDET. According to the article, some 2,500 Massachusetts residents joined 200,000 Americans "in a public obeisance to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." *D.C., MASS.*

On August 13, 1962, ERNEST AUDET attended a
CP meeting held in Fall River, Massachusetts.

(BS T-6, August 21, 1962)

I. Picketing, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
November 15, 1963

On November 15, 1963, between 7:45 pm and 8:30 pm a picket line was held outside of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Governor TERRY SANFORD of North Carolina was appearing as the featured speaker. The picket line had been organized by the SWP, Boston, in the name of and in support of the CAMD. The purpose of the picket line was to protest the failure of

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Governor SANFORD to come to the aid of the defendants awaiting trial at Monroe, North Carolina, on the charge of kidnaping in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina.

The maximum number of marchers during any time of the picket line was approximately thirty-five, and included among this number was a total of seventeen members of the SWP, Boston and the YSA of Boston. The remainder appeared to be students of college age. The marchers carried signs prepared by members of the SWP, Boston and the YSA of Boston, some of which read: "Freedom in Monroe is a Farce"; "Governor Sanford - Stop that Persecution in Monroe"; "Stop the Frame-up in Monroe"; "Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants."

A leaflet entitled, "Stop the Frame-up in North Carolina" prepared by the SWP, Boston, was handed out during the course of the picket line. The leaflet set forth background information concerning the August 27, 1961, "Kidnap Frame-Up" at Monroe, North Carolina, which had resulted in the indictment against the Monroe defendants.

The leaflet also requested that the recipients write to Governor SANFORD and/or appeal to him to quash the indictment. The picket line was orderly and no incidents developed.

(BS T-12, November 15, 1963)

J. Rally
Boston, Massachusetts
June 6, 1964

The SNCC was sponsoring what it called a send-off rally at the Tremont Methodist Church, 740 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on June 6, 1964, at 8:00 p.m. for students leaving for Mississippi. The BAG, 282A Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Negro civil rights organization in the Roxbury section of Boston, was distributing flyers announcing the rally and also toured the Roxbury section of Boston the evening of June 4, 1964, advertising the rally.

(BS T-15, June 5, 1964)

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[redacted] SNCC in the Boston area, was contacted by pretext on June 5, 1964, and she advised that SNCC was sending about eighty persons down to Mississippi this summer from colleges in this area to work on voter registration and educational programs for prospective voters.

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Concerning the send-off rally sponsored by SNCC at the Tremont Methodist Church, [redacted] stated that some members of the group going to Mississippi would be present but would not actually leave for Mississippi from the rally.

By means of a pretext on June 5, 1964, it was ^{Boston} determined through [redacted] of BAG, that ^{ACTION GROUP} students have already gone to Mississippi from the northeastern area, which included New England, and were expected to continue to go during the summer. They were expected to stay the whole summer and would participate in voter registration and educating Negroes to the degree of literacy needed for registration. ^{MAH SE.}

The rally sponsored by SNCC on June 6, 1964, at the Tremont Methodist Church was attended by one hundred persons at the most. It consisted of a pep rally to arouse interest among Negroes in the Mississippi Project and was a fund raising attempt with a collection being taken up during it.

(BS T-15, June 7, 1964) [redacted]

On August 9, 1963, [redacted] of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, [redacted] had received a scholarship to Brandeis University in Massachusetts and [redacted] planned to move there with her husband for the 1963-1964 school term. ^{STUDENT NON VIOLENT}

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(BS T-17, August 12, 1963) ^{COORDINATING COMMITTEE}

As of June 29, 1963, [redacted] was a member of a Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, New York City.

(BS T-18, July 1, 1963)

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K. Picketing at Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts
June, 1964

On June 23, 1964, EDWARD TEIXEIRA discussed arrangements for a picket line scheduled to be set up at the Boston Federal Building on June 24, 1964.

(BS T-7, July 14, 1964)

On June 24, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that about 10:00 a.m., a group of persons carrying placards started to picket the Devonshire entrance of the Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Some of the placards the pickets carried read as follows: "Prevent Violence Send Marshals to Mississippi"; "The law gives Pres. Johnson the power to send Marshals to Mississippi" and "How much blood before Johnson Acts."

The pickets sang freedom songs, such as "We Shall Overcome," and some wore buttons of the SNCC.

Some of the demonstrators gave out leaflets to the public which read as follows:

"PRESIDENT JOHNSON: PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS
IN MISSISSIPPI

"Three young men--one Negro and two white--are missing in Mississippi.

"The record of the State of Mississippi these past years--a record of intimidation, beating and even murder of civil rights workers--suggests that something terrible may have happened to them.

"The President of the United States and the Attorney General are responsible for protecting the constitutional rights of Americans. It is NOT enough to conduct an FBI investigation AFTER someone is murdered.

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"We, who are concerned with the rights of all people in Mississippi, are asking that President Johnson immediately assign one thousand federal marshals to Mississippi to protect--on the spot-- the 800 or so civil rights workers who are on their way there.

"The law is clear on the power of the President to do this. Title 10, Section 333 of the U. S. Codes, asserts that whenever a state fails to protect the constitutional rights of persons in that state, the President may use 'any means' to protect these rights.

"Please join us in wiring President Johnson for immediate Presidential protection in Mississippi, before more of these young and dedicated people become victims of hate and prejudice.

"DISTRIBUTED BY BOSTON FRIENDS OF THE STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, 1555
Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 868-0939"

The "Boston Traveler," a daily newspaper published in Boston, in its issue of June 24, 1964, carried an article entitled "Hub Pickets Urge Marshals for Miss." In this article it was mentioned that "fifty demonstrators demanded in Boston today that 1,000 U. S. marshals be sent to Mississippi immediately to protect civil rights workers there.

". . . At noon Rev. ~~Virgil Wood~~ of the Blue Hills Protestant Center in Roxbury and ~~Massachusetts~~, Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led a prayer service for the three missing youths.

". . . A spokesman for the demonstrators said 70 students from Boston area universities are among the 800 or so due to spend the summer in Mississippi working with civil rights groups there.

"Seven live in Greater Boston. The others are out-of-state residents studying here he said.

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"The groups participating in the Boston demonstration were the Boston friends of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, the Northern Student Movement, the Massachusetts Freedom Movement, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Boston Action Group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"The National Association for Advancement of Colored People was not listed among the groups. However, a spokesman for the local branch said NAACP would be among the demonstrators."

"The leaders of today's demonstration included Noel Day, director of St. Mark's Social Center, Prof. Howard Zinn of Boston University and Cannon James Breeden of the Massachusetts Freedom Movement."

"They hoped to have a meeting in the Federal Building with Justice Department officials. . . ."

The "Boston Traveler" on June 25, 1964, carried an article entitled, "Continuous Picketing Vowed Here."

In the latter article it was mentioned that "demonstrators picketed the Federal Building in Boston throughout the night and vowed to continue until something was done about protecting civil rights workers in Mississippi."

On June 25 and 26, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that the pickets were still demonstrating at the Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

On June 26, 1964, [redacted] Massachusetts State Police, assigned to the Division of Subversive Activities, State House, Boston, advised that the number of pickets at the Federal Building had diminished considerably from the first day and the general public was not then paying too much attention to the pickets. He further advised that he had received no information as to when the picketing, which had been without incident thus far, would be terminated.

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On July 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that the picketing had ended on the night of July 27, 1964, and no incidents were reported during the entire demonstration.

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Included on the Executive Committee of SNCC, which was elected during a three-day conference on March 31, 1964, in Atlanta, Georgia, was HOWARD ZINN, Adult Member.

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[redacted]
[redacted] April 23, 1964)

HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the CP in Brooklyn, New York, for some time, as of 1949. HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the CP as late as 1953, and he attended numerous CP section meetings between 1949 and 1953. These section meetings were held approximately every two weeks and some of them were held at HOWARD ZINN's home.

(BS T-19, June 12, 1957)

BS T-19 is a self-admitted CP member from 1948 to 1953 in the New York City area.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

On June 10, 1963, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said that the CP had one of its female members in the NAACP leadership in Boston but that she is not being used by the Party to speak at meetings. TIMPSON on that occasion did not give the name of this member.

(BS T-3, June 25, 1963)

The roster of the Executive Committee for the Boston Branch of the NAACP lists Mrs. VERNICE GABRIEL as one of its Board members.

(BS T-15, May 10, 1963)

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CP MEMBER

VERNICE GABRIEL on February 13, 1963, paid her Party dues at a meeting of the Roxbury Club, CPUSA, New England District, held in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

(BS T-4, February 15, 1963)

During the afternoon of March 15, 1964, at a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held at 61 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EDWARD TEIXEIRA stated that any activity such as a District Committee meeting could not be held at his home since he did not want to jeopardize his position in the NAACP by having a CP meeting at his home.

(BS T-6, March 18, 1964)

B. SNCC

Special Agents [] and [] interviewed JOHN ZELLNER in 1963 in connection with four racial demonstrations at Danville, Virginia. At that time JOHN ZELLNER advised as follows:

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He came to Danville, Virginia, from Atlanta, Georgia, with [] on June 10, 1963, as a representative of the SNCC. ZELLNER said he was also in Danville as a photographer and reporter for the "Southern Patriot," a publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

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ZELLNER exhibited a telegram dated June 10, 1963, from ANNE BRADEN, Editor of the "Southern Patriot," New Orleans, Louisiana, authorizing him to secure and provide photographs and articles on the situation in Danville, Virginia.

ZELLNER said he had both a professional and social relationship with CARL and ANNE BRADEN.

A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix hereto.

~~MR. + MRS.~~
Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street,
Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former
member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in
testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in
Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in
a State sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES
BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE
BRADEN, as having been known to her as members
of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January,
1951, to shortly prior to the time of her
testimony.

DOROTHY ROCHELLE MILLER, 2222 Telhurst Street, S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]
[redacted] on June 11, 1963, at Danville, Virginia, that she
was a full-time employee of SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia. Her position was that of Field Secretary,
and accompanied by JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER she arrived in Danville,
Virginia, on June 10, 1963, to assist in racial demonstrations.

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~~MRS.~~ DOROTHY MILLER
A marriage license application at the Fulton County
Ordinary's Office, Atlanta, Georgia, as furnished on
August 13, 1963, by [redacted] shows that JOHN ROBERT
ZELLNER and [redacted] made application for a license
on August 7, 1963. [redacted]

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The above records further disclose that Marriage
License Number 183853 was issued to ZELLNER and MILLER, who
were married in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 9, 1963.

[redacted] Undergraduate School,
Brandeis University, School of Arts and Sciences, Waltham,
Massachusetts, advised on October 9, 1963, that JOHN
ZELLNER was attending Brandeis University, Graduate School of
Arts and Sciences for the school term of 1963-1964 on a
scholarship. [redacted] also advised on August 27, 1964
that his records reflected that JOHN ZELLNER had changed his
address from 71 Chestnut Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts,
to 1555 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

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The Cambridge, Massachusetts City Directory lists
the occupant of 1555 Massachusetts Avenue as being the local
office of the SNCC.

[redacted] Brandeis University School of Arts and Sciences, advised on September 25, 1964, that JOHN ZELLNER was attending the 1964-1965 session of that graduate school.

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"The Harvard Crimson," a daily undergraduate Harvard University newspaper, in its issue of May 22, 1964, carried an article entitled "COFO, Miss. Draw Battle Lines."

According to the article, the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) and the State of Mississippi have begun to formulate their final plans for this year's Mississippi summer project. The article reads that COFO, the omnibus civil rights organization which is sponsoring a proposed two-month "invasion" of Mississippi by civil rights workers, has accepted about 800 volunteers, 38 from the University, for this project. According to the article, the deadline for applying for the COFO project was May 15, 1964, but [redacted] New England representative of the SNCC, pointed out that all applications have not yet been processed.

The article indicates that in all thirty students from the college and the Graduate School have been accepted already, along with six undergraduates and two students at the Law School will help out on the project's legal staff.

The article indicates seventy New England volunteers were accepted for the project and [redacted] said she expected New England, New York and California to provide the bulk of the volunteers.

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C. BAG

The "YSA Builder," self-described as an internal organizational magazine for all YSA members, in Volume I, #2, dated February, 1963, contained a section headed "Area Reports" and in this section for Boston it was reported under "Civil Rights" that the YSA of Boston was working with the BAG, a group composed mainly of students from different local campuses, which is led by a "militant Negro worker"; that the BAG, whose main activity is a "selective patronage campaign," welcomes the support of the YSA of Boston and may become a SNCC supporter group.

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

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APPENDIX

BOSTON JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM, also known as
PEOPLE'S VICTORY FORUM, JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM

On October 28, 1962, a source made available an announcement of the Boston Jewish People's Forum which indicated the organization was then in its twenty-fifth anniversary year. The announcement stated that meetings of the Forum would be held at the Town and Country Club, formerly Morton Plaza, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forum was "Dedicated to Bringing Fuller Understanding to the Community of Our World and Our Times."

A second source advised in February 1963 that leaders of the Communist Party, USA, New England District, had ordered support of functions of the Forum by Communist Party members.

This second source and a third source on June 25, 1963, both advised that the Forum's activities consist of the presentation of featured speakers at approximately twelve Sunday morning meetings throughout the fall and winter months. The sources stated that the Forum's speakers for the most part are Communist Party leaders or members or individuals affiliated with organizations sympathetic to the Communist Party point of view.

The first source on May 27, 1964, advised that the Boston Jewish People's Forum continues to hold its meetings Sundays in the morning throughout the year except for the summer at the Town and Country Club located at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Frequently speakers at these meetings are nationally known officials of the Communist Party of the United States. These speakers in their talks put communism and Communist Party members in a favorable light.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1963, that the aims of the CAMD are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD is also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, are the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The above source advised on May 6, 1963, that the headquarters of the CAMD are located at 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on May 24, 1962 that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed at a meeting at Boston on May 10, 1962, and that an eight member Executive Committee was elected at that time. According to this source, this group was the local affiliate of the national Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants and followed the aims and purposes of that group.

The source further advised on May 29, 1963 that the group continued to be the local affiliate and followed the aims and purposes of the national Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

2.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly
referred to as the Muslim
Cult of Islam, also known as
Muhammad's Temples of Islam (Cont.)

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

1.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on March 13, 1961, that the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in the latter part of the 1930's. This source stated that as of July, 1958 this group was the Boston local of the Socialist Workers Party.

A second source stated that as of May 20, 1964 the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, is the local affiliate of and follows the aims and purposes of the national Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The "Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SCEF. The "Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans, Louisiana area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW, however, since formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF.

The source stated that SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

1.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

A source advised on October 30, 1959, that at a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting held on October 29, 1959, at SWP headquarters in New York, New York, it was stated that a youth organization named the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston had just been officially formed.

The publication "Young Socialist" of May, 1960 reported during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 20, 1964, that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

October 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Boston. b6 b7c

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for Birmingham and Memphis is one photograph each of R. T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS ODELL.

A booklet captioned "Southern Christian Leadership Conference" distributed by SCLC during its 11th annual convention, 8/14-17/68, Memphis, Tennessee, set forth purported program during the convention.

The aforementioned booklet for the morning of 8/15/68 scheduled a panel captioned "New Life for Poor People". Indicated among the participants in this panel was RANDOLPH BLACKWELL. During the afternoon of 8/16/68 a panel entitled "New Life for Poor People" was scheduled and among the names of those scheduled to participate appeared that of JACK O'DELL.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, former Program Director, SCLC, and currently Project Director Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, Atlanta, is characterized in 1953 as having

- EX-109
- 3-Bureau (RM)
 - 2-Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
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 - 2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 4-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
 - (1-100-5718)
 - (1-157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
 - (1-100-6078) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)

AGS:sja

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Special Agent in Charge

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AT 100-6670

been a member of the Communist Party, District of Columbia and having attended a LYL convention in 1950 at Durham, North Carolina.

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK O'DELL, is characterized as having been considered by the Communist Party as a member of its national committee in 1962.

[redacted] was not present during the entire SCLC convention. On 8/29/68 informant advised he did observe BLACKWELL briefly during part of the SCLC convention and believes this probably was on 8/15/68. He could not advise as to BLACKWELL's actual participation in the convention. This source is not currently acquainted with O'DELL.

b7D

The photographs of BLACKWELL and O'DELL enclosed herewith contain descriptive data on the reverse side thereof. Birmingham is requested to exhibit the photographs of BLACKWELL and O'DELL to [redacted] and [redacted]; Memphis will exhibit these photographs to [redacted] (Ghetto) in effort to determine whether these sources can place BLACKWELL and/or O'DELL at the SCLC convention.

The enclosed photograph of O'DELL has been copied from a photograph furnished by New York letter to AT 9/24/62 captioned "HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, IS - C; ISA 50". In the event New York currently has a more up-to-date photograph of O'DELL, a copy thereof should be promptly forwarded Birmingham, Memphis and also Atlanta.

-2*-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNCLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 10, 1968

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

CIRN

- ☒ Attached, for your information, and any action deemed appropriate, is material listed below which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ We would like to be advised of any information coming to your attention relative to this matter.
- ☐ This office contemplates no further action on this matter at this time.

Sincerely,

G. Marvin Gentile
G. Marvin Gentile
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Security

Attachments:

1. Three (3) copies of the September 6, 1968 issue of The Herald of Freedom entitled: Communist Subversion of Law and Order.

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EX-100

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The Herald of Freedom

For God
And Country

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N.J. 08890

SEPTEMBER 6, 1968

VOLUME XIV, NO. 3

~~COMMUNIST SUBVERSION OF LAW AND ORDER~~

article
The American people may be sleeping through the revolution which is taking place in the United States of America but they will surely wake up when it is all over. By then, unfortunately, it will be too late. Now is the time for them to realize what is going on and to stop it before it IS too late. What was originally planned by the Communists to be a "Workers' Revolution" had to be switched to a "Black Revolution" because the workers could not be made unhappy enough to revolt. Where they failed with the workers, the Communists have succeeded with the Negroes.

Not all American Negroes have fallen for the Communist line but only those who have get publicity in the kept press. A few agitators who spread lies are all it takes to start a riot among people in whom unhappiness has been carefully nurtured by radical propaganda. These agitators, both Negro and white, have in many cases been financed with federal funds, with no official attempt made to curb them in spite of their inflammatory activities. It would seem obvious, therefore, that this is what the Democratic Administration in Washington, D.C. wants - agitators who can start "spontaneous" riots when the word is passed to them.

While the present administration has been encouraging revolutionary activities on one hand, it has been curbing law enforcement officers on the other. Through the medium of Supreme Court decisions, the criminals and law-breakers have been favored and freed to prey upon society, while the local police have been hampered in every possible way. The campaign against the police, the last line of defense for law-abiding citizens, is also part of the Communist plan. The cry of "police brutality" originated with them and has now been taken up by addle-pated do-gooders.

As far back as 1941 Dorothy (Rosenblum-Ray Connelly) Healy, an important (admitted) Communist (now Chairman of the Southern California District, Communist Party, U.S.A.) identified a picture of herself in which she held two placards, one carrying the slogan "Join the Communist Party" and the other carrying the slogan "Stop Police Brutality."

The SENATE DAILY JOURNAL of the California Legislature for April 9, 1943 contains the following from the Report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California to California Legislature:

"Your committee called and examined many witnesses in reference to Communist activities in the agrarian districts of the State. This field is an important one in Communist strategy. It has not been overlooked in the past by Communist agitators and will not be neglected in the future, although large industrial centers are the chief and ever-present targets. The Simon J. Lubin Society and UCAPAWA are the Communist fronts in California agrarian penetration. The testimony of Dorothy Ray, now Mrs. Don Healy, is typical of the activities of Communist Party functionaries in this field. Miss Ray, by her own admission, has been very active in Communist Party agitation in the agricultural districts of California. She testified before the committee December 2, 1941, in San Francisco. (Volume V, pp. 1639-1641, 1795-1806, and Volume VI, pp. 1818-1864.).....

"She identified a picture of herself taken on the fire escape of the Communist Party headquarters in Oakland on Franklin Street in which she held two placards, one carrying the slogan 'Join the Communist Party' and the other 'Stop Police Brutality.'"

Not only orders from politically minded superiors but fear of accusations of "brutality" make it impossible for local police officers to cope properly with the riots, disrupting American cities. Although the press has been ignoring them as much as possible in this summer of political conventions, riots are still going on across the nation. Even such supposedly non-violent types of "protest" as demonstrations give cause for concern as they need only a trained agitator to provoke violence. The Democratic National Convention in Chicago was protected from the assembled "demonstrators" and "protesters" by a high chain-link fence and barbed wire. Even ice-cubes were not allowed in drinks in the convention according to the con-

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ENCLOSURE

vention for TV. Evidently the architects of the Great Society are afraid of the monster they have created, they are not only afraid to allow the American people to have guns but are also afraid of ice-cubes in the drinks of supposed friends.

These craven cowards may be trying to deceive the American people with such propaganda devices as the Kerner Report but they themselves know what to be afraid of, and it is not "white racism." Congressman John Ashbrook discussed this misleading and deceitful report at length August 22, 1968 on the floor of Congress, stating "it would take a document the size of the Kerner report to outline what they chose to overlook.

"Take the Newark, N.J., riots, for example. During the period from July 12 to July 17, 1967, there were 23 homicides and three related deaths.....The Riot Commission report fails miserably in going into the background of subversive influence which fanned the flames and played a central part in this ignominious event.

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities delved deeply into this riot and found much evidence of subversive activities."

Other agencies which investigated the Newark riots were a 10-member Commission on Civil Disorder named by the Governor of New Jersey and an Essex County grand jury. It is interesting to note that one of the ten members selected by Governor Richard Hughes was Oliver Lofton, director of the Newark Legal Services Project which was involved in aiding and abetting the riots. The governor's commission indicted the "long-neglected problem of our cities," which includes segregation and corruption at City Hall. The grand jury found that things were very different from what the N.J. Commission and the Kerner Report would have us believe.

Among the inflammatory distortions of fact found by the grand jury was the case of James Rutledge, fatally shot while in the act of burglarizing a liquor store. The grand jury stated:

"It has come to the Jury's attention that many erroneous and deliberately false accounts of this incident have been published and transmitted to various government agencies and to the public." This event was used as the basis of an inflammatory leaflet which stated: "Get ready for the devil (translation: Police - Ed.), Don't Be Caught Defenseless! ! !"

"The boy shown brutally mutilated is James Rutledge, age 19, who was shot 39 times by the police, during the rebellion. He was shot in Jo-Rae's on Bergen Street, as he stood with his hands up!

"He was standing, hands up, expecting mercy from the Devil!"

"When you are defenseless is when the devil likes to kill you off!!! Remember this photograph...don't let it happen to you or your children, don't be caught defenseless."

Accompanying this message was a picture of a body in which a large breast wound had been torn open.

Tom Hayden, organizer of the radical Students for a Democratic Society, who stood his turn as a member of the honor guard at the bier of the late Sen. Kennedy, gave his version of the incident in his book, "Rebellion in Newark."

"James Rutledge, nineteen, was inside a boarded-up tavern on Sunday afternoon. Troopers and police broke in, James gave himself up, and was shot point-blank by a trooper. Photographs show that James was hit by about thirty-nine bullets in the chest alone."

This is what the Essex County grand jury found: that there were four, possibly five, wounds; that the mutilation of the body had taken place in the course of the embalming and not as a result of police bullets. Capt. Charles Kinney of the Newark police force testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"Of course the mutilation was not by the police but by the people who took the picture. Detectives Julius Hechpel and William Millard of the Newark Police Department conducted an investigation and determined copies of this leaflet were distributed by Willie Williams, close associate of LeRoi Jones, who operates out of Jones' (Le-Roi Jones was arrested and convicted for carrying a concealed weapon during the Newark riots) headquarters at 33 Sterling Street, Newark."

This is but one of many instances where lies have been used to discredit the police. It is all part of the plan and as one of today's popular quips goes: If we do not have police brutality we will have to invent it. Not only do the radicals try to stir up their "mobs" against the police who try to control them but they also put on campaigns to discredit them and the officials in charge. In a small area in New Jersey in a short period of time the following have been attacked with a view of "discrediting" and undermining public confidence in them:

New Brunswick Police Chief Ralph C. Petrone was suspended because of charges made by a disgruntled member of his force. A Superior Court judge, Thomas McGann, ordered the city to reinstate him, stating that the city's charge against him was "absolutely contrary to my sense of elementary justice" and it appeared to undermine "common fairness, natural justice, common morality, as well as common sense." The Middlesex County Grand Jury also selected 1977

charge of wrongdoing against Chief Petrone. The case had been based on an allegation that Petrone had lied 25 years ago when applying for police department membership. It would seem that the chief must have had a pretty good record for anyone to have to go back twenty-five years to find something with which to charge him.

The Newark (N.J.) STAR LEDGER of July 18, 1968 carried the headline "Jury opens probe of Paterson cops," stating:

"Seven witnesses outlined their allegations of police misconduct yesterday, before a Passaic County grand jury, investigating recent rioting in Paterson....

"Generally, the witnesses complained police broke windows, threw tear gas and struck persons without cause.....Reports of brutality spread prior to the outbreak of violence in the Puerto Rican area in this industrial city.

"Vandalism and firebombings raged for four nights.

"One of the jury witnesses was Jess Mallory, executive vice president of the city's chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Council.....

"Other witnesses were William Kline and Gil Bensoh, leaders of civil rights organizations; the Revs. Louis Simonet and Maxwell Tow; Carrie Bragg, Jr., son of a Paterson public works commissioner, and Antonio Rivera, a restaurant owner."

Unlike the Essex County Grand Jury previously mentioned, the Passaic County grand jury was investigating those trying to cope with the riot rather than those who caused it. The Newark Police Director, Dominick A. Spina, whose version of the Newark riots differed from the Crime Commission's verdict, has also come in for his "discrediting" operation. Almost immediately after an attempt on his life failed, he was indicted by a grand jury on charges of "malfeasance." He was accused of failing to halt Newark gambling. (Perhaps he found better use for his men, such as preserving life and property.) It would seem to have been a star chamber session as Spina was not given the opportunity to appear and the assistant prosecutor, Michael Riccardelli, tried to keep the grand jury testimony out of his hands. Riccardelli directed the grand jury investigation and announced that Assistant Essex Prosecutor Robert A. Baime had been appointed to represent the state in the forthcoming trial. When questioned at a news conference about a statement that it had been unfair not to have allowed Spina to appear before the grand jury, Riccardelli said that the decision was made not to call Spina because of state and U.S. Supreme Court rulings that "raise serious questions about the power of a grand jury to summon for questioning a public official who is a potential defendant." Of course

Spina would not have had to be forcibly "summoned," but would have undoubtedly welcomed the opportunity to defend his actions, and clear up some questions in the jurors' minds. As it was, they were presented only one side of the case.

Other means are being used in different parts of the country to undermine the peoples' confidence in those upon whom they must depend for protection against the lawless elements unleashed by lack of law enforcement. In Milwaukee, Wis. the police chief was criticized in a "report." A letter from a Milwaukee attorney, William Bowman, to his congressman, Glenn R. Davis, states in part:

"Last Saturday Milwaukee's police chief was criticized by a Prof. Rossi in a federally financed report. Why are local officials so harassed? What law requires them to submit to the judgment and manipulation of interlopers?

"Why should federally financed projects hire 'scientists' who use their positions (and federal funds) to attack fine local officials?"

The answer to Mr. Bowman's question quite simply is that there is a campaign to destroy the effectiveness and the morale of the police, using leftist politicians, the kept press and an organized program of harassment. An example of the provocateur techniques being used appeared in the Newark (N.J.) EVENING NEWS of August 26, 1968. The article stated:

"Alfred Washington, the leader of the militant Afro-American Unity Movement here (Atlantic City), was free on bail today after he was charged with scuffling with the police chief in headquarters.

"Washington, 24, was charged with creating a disturbance and resisting arrest, and was released on \$100 bail.

"He accused the police of beating him.

"Police Chief Mario Floriani said Washington came to the detective bureau yesterday inquiring whether a friend was there. The chief said he politely told Washington the man was not there and asked him to leave.

"But, Floriani said, Washington just laughed at him.

"Floriani said he placed Washington under arrest, and Washington lunged at him, began swinging and struck him in the neck....

"Washington said afterward he suffered cuts under the left eye and a sprained ankle charging that 13 policemen held and beat him."

Negro lawlessness is the end result of forty years of Communist activity among the Negroes. In a report on "The Communist Conspiracy," prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, we read:

"The first Communist front organized specifically for Negroes was the American Negro Labor Congress. Set up in Chicago in November 1925.....In November 1930, the name was changed to League of Struggle for Negro Rights." Committee Exhibit No. 53 is an article from INPRECORR, August 27, 1925 which states: "The fundamental aim in calling the American Negro Labour Congress is to establish in the life of the American Negro working class an organization which may serve as a medium through which the American Communist Party may reach and influence the Negro working class, and at the same time may constitute something of a recruiting ground for the Party....."

"The National Committee calling the American Negro Labour Congress has a large Communist nucleus, and this National Committee, sending out organizers throughout the country, has succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and cities for the purpose of popularizing and drawing in an increasing number of militant elements into the American Negro Labour Congress Movement.....Further, we feel it is of the uttermost importance that on this occasion efforts should be made to rally the Negro races of the world: Africa, America and the West Indies, for a struggle against world Imperialism."

The importance of the Negro to the Communist plans is indicated in another Communist document, the report made in Feb., 1960 to the second session of the Northern California District (C.P.U.S.A.) convention by Roscoe Proctor, who is a member of the national committee from Northern California and in charge of the Negro Commission work for No. Calif.:

"Now, we would like to present these main political concepts from the National Resolution itself. And, to prevent any misunderstanding we quote quite directly:

"...the Negro people's struggle in the United States is a special feature of the American road to socialism...(with) the requisite preparation of the forces for effecting fundamental social change...(requiring) the completion of the bourgeois-democratic norms of political, economic and social development for the South and the Negro people as a whole..."

From the Foreign Languages Press in Peking comes a "Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression," dated April 16, 1968. He states:

"The storm of Afro-American struggle taking place within the United States is a striking manifestation of the comprehensive political and economic crisis now

gripping U.S. imperialism. It is dealing a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad.....

"At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The struggle of the black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution.....People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

There is a struggle going on in the United States, the Communists quite openly aid and abet it, yet the anarchy is classified by the Attorney General of the U.S. as "eccentric behavior!" The Detroit Negro publication, "The Ghetto Speaks," can call quite openly for the assassination of a public figure, George Wallace: "Black brothers--kill him! Black sisters who work in his kitchen--poison his food.....There could be no more glorious and honorable end for any black person than to go after taking George Wallace and all of his kind with you," yet this publication is sold on the magazine racks of a church (St. Ambrose Church, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.).

Something is very wrong and the present Administration knows it and condones it. They are not blind.....they are involved. They are not seeking the "public good" but a revolution by which they can perpetuate themselves in power. We cannot survive another four years of their rule.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY--A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY, a concise report on his political maneuvering, the circumstances surrounding his death and how his assassination has been and will continue to be exploited.

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Frank A. Capell, Ed. & Publisher, Tel. (201) 439-2000
Office: Zarephath, N.J., Council & Legal Advisor,
Dr. Bella V. Dodd, 100 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y.

Entered as Second Class Matter at U.S. Post Office, Zarephath, N.J. 08090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

DATE: 9/17/68

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and El Paso letter to the Director dated 7/24/68.

Contact has been maintained with [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with some communist and related activities in the El Paso area, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division.

b7D

In addition, no information has been developed through contacts with racial sources and informants to indicate that any communist elements have been taking part in racial activities in the El Paso Division.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - El Paso

DJR:st
(4)

REC-52

EX-105

100-442529-2630

17 SEP 20 1968

[Signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 9/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)
SUBJECT: CIRM

gl

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM, for Jackson two copies, and for Chicago and New York one copy each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified Confidential.

K

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] and source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY-694-S*.

Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information furnished by NY-694-S*.

AGENCY: ACST, [redacted], [redacted], SER: [redacted] by [redacted]

DATE FORW: 9/20/68

HOW FORW: [redacted]

BY: [redacted]

100-442529-8069

- ENCLOSURE
REC-42
- 3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 - 1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 2-Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 4-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718)
(1-157-698) (BLACKWELL)

AGS:sja
(11)

[Signature]

15 SEP 19 1968

2631

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 OCT 2 - 1968

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 12, 1968, a confidential source
advised [REDACTED]

b7D

Source has previously advised [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

100-442527-2631

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 9/23/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)
SUBJECT: CIRM

6-19-68

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven
copies of LHM and for New York two copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is
[redacted] information from whom must be classified
~~Confidential~~.

B

Informant advised his information regarding
[redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is NY-694-S*.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it
utilizes information furnished by NY-694-S*.

AGENCY: ASST. DIR. SEC. SERV.

DATE: 9/26/68
HOW FOR: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 3-Atlanta (1-100-5718)

AGS:sja
(8)

(1-100-6670)

REC-7

SEP 25 1968

EX-103

2632

C. C. Bishop

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *REC. INT. SEC.* M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

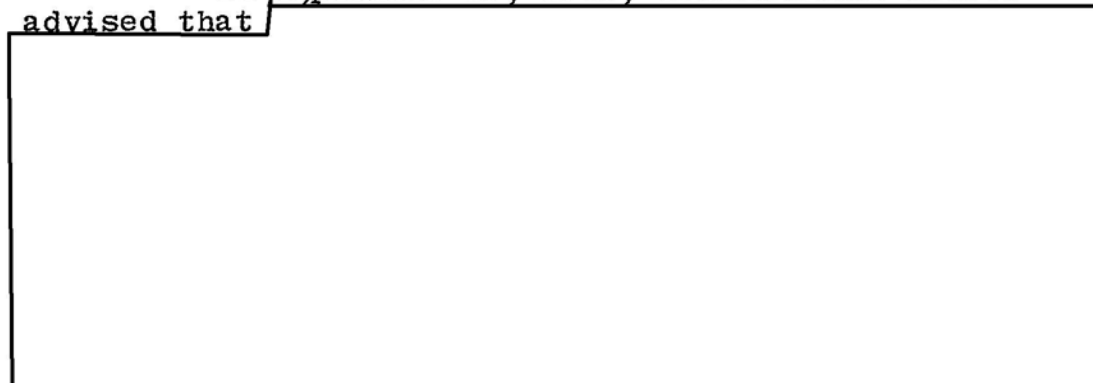
Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 19, 1968, confidential source
advised that



b7D

Source could furnish no further details
regarding the foregoing.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-2632
ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 9/23/68

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)
SUBJECT: CIRM

G. J. Gannon

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM to Bureau 9/17/68
captioned as above.

Enclosed for Bureau is original and seven
copies of LHM and for Jackson one copy of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is
[REDACTED] information from whom must be classified
~~Confidential.~~

Informant advised the information set forth
in the enclosed LHM was obtained [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH T.
BLACKWELL are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

AGENCY: ACTL, [REDACTED], OSI, SEC. SER:

DATE FORW: 9/26/68

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

REC 44

918755

2633

- (3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
[REDACTED]
(1-100-6670)
(1-157-698) (BLACKWELL)

AGS:sja
(8)

17 SEP 25 1968

C. C. Bishop

INT. SEC.

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 19, 1968, confidential source
advised [REDACTED]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-2633

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)
 SUBJECT: CIRM

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 10/12/90 Garrow/Levison

83-1719

On 9/26/68 [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

With appropriate security Atlanta will
 endeavor to observe [redacted]

New York, therefore, will immediately advise
 Atlanta of any information bearing upon [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON-FOM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW

7-30-82

SP8/BIS/dd

9-27-88

C. C. - Bishop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3-Bureau (RM)
 3-New York (2-STANLEY LEVISON) (AMSD)
 3-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
 (1-100-5718)

AGS:sja
 (9)

REC-24

6 SEP 28 1968

SEC. 10 - ILLEG. DIA

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M

Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *RA* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : *WE* SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)
SUBJECT: *WE* CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 10/1/68

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 7/11/68.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-100

REC 37

100-442529-2635

OCT 3 1968

11-80697W
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville
HAM/arb
(3)

ny
59 OCT 11 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Handwritten signature
RACIAL SEC.

F B I

Date: 10/1/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 (OO: NEW YORK)

4c

Re Atlanta airtel to the Bureau, 9/27/68.

STANLEY LEVISON is presently in Quayaquil, Ecuador
 and is not expected to return to New York until the 8th or
 9th of October. (K) U

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

7/30/82 SP5 BFD
 Class. & Ext. By
 Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 Date of Review 10/1/88

SLG/SS

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (#43)
 1 - New York

JFO'C:1jm
 (8)

REC-33

100-44-109-2636

O. C. 100-502

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 EEP/DMS
ON 10/2/90

12 OCT 2 1968

Garraw/Leverson
83-1719

RACIAL INT. SECT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/7/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P)

b7D

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NY

ReATairtel to Bureau, 8/30/68.

Reairtel set forth a lead for Birmingham to exhibit photographs of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to [redacted] and [redacted]

On 9/19/68, [redacted] was contacted by SA LAWRENCE G. GETTINGS and shown photographs of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL. [redacted] was positive that he did not see either BLACKWELL or O'DELL at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference annual convention, 8/14-17/68, Memphis, Tennessee.

[redacted] on 10/2/68, advised SA C. B. STANBERRY that he knows RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL by sight and that he saw BLACKWELL walking around at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention in Memphis in August, 1968.

[redacted] also advised that one JACK O'DELL was scheduled to speak at a panel at this convention but he did not appear. [redacted] was shown photographs of BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL. [redacted] identified BLACKWELL but could not identify O'DELL as anyone he had ever seen.

REC-6A
EX-109

100-442529-2637

18 OCT 8 1968

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham

RSM:epg
(6)

1 copies made of entire serial
3-10-78 JTA/jlh
re: #3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 1-28-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290).

60255
RACIAL INT. SECT.

1 copies made

for review at FBIHQ by

HSCA re 9/28/78



5010-108

OCT 17 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

VIA TELETYPE

OCT 3 1968

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

R 24

URGENT 10-3-68

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK CODE
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON
FROM ATLANTA

Conrad

CIRM.

2/18/55

RE ATLANTA AIRTEL TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER TWO SEVEN, SIX EIGHT
CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

C

ON EVENING OCTOBER TWO, SIX EIGHT, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE UNDERSTOOD THE SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING
SCHEDULED TO BE HELD OCTOBER FOUR, SIX EIGHT HAD CURRENTLY BEEN POSTPONED.

RECEIVED: 1:48 PM FJB

REC 99 100-44529-2638

EX-100

OCT 9 1968

TELETYPED TO:

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

5-67

51 OCT 15 1968
51 OCT 15 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/8/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1 - 9/30/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. COHENDET	TYPED mec
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated 7/25/68, at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being submitted to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

FOIPA 247708
CLASSIFIED BY: 9/14/84
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
12/17/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
- 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
- 1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)
- 1 - OSI, 19th District (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

100-442529-2639 REC 22

12 OCT 10 1968

EX-101

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	Request Recd. RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 10/16/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: [Signature]

RACIAL INT. SECT.
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [Signature]
DATE 12/21/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WAC/med

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCES

SF T-1

SF T-2

SF T-3

SF T-4

(U)

b7D

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Will follow and report matters pertaining to captioned subject. Next report being due 1/30/69.

- B* -

Cover Page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND(RM)
1 - OSI, 19th District (RM)

Report of:

WILLIAM A. COHENDET

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Date:

10/8/68

Field Office File #:

100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE.....BY.....

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Some Negro members, CPUSA, dissatisfied with national leadership in holding control of black liberation section in white hands and in being more interested in foreign policy of Russia than the problems of the ghetto. During recent period, most of local interest of CP in the Negro field had to do with possible assistance to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in its efforts to free its leader HUEY P. NEWTON. Many white trade unionists believed NEWTON was guilty of shooting the Oakland Police Officer and hence the party could not expect much support from the trade unions for NEWTON. Party had poor results in attempting to aid the Poor People's Campaign. (U)

- P* -

CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/950
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP candidate for President of the United States, announced she would attend a rally for Black Panther Party (BPP) leader HUEY P. NEWTON in the end of July, 1968, at the Alameda County Courthouse. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-1, 7/12/68]

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A description of the BPP will be found in the appendix section

During the period of this report, HUEY P. NEWTON was being tried on charges of murdering an Oakland, California, Police Officer.

On July 13, 1968, members of the Northern California District of the CP met to hear reports from the delegates to the CP National Convention. ROSCOE PROCTOR spoke concerning the Black Liberation Panel and claimed that the oppressed people in the CP, meaning the Indians, Mexican-Americans, and Negroes were dissatisfied with their treatment by the party. PROCTOR alleged that the basis for this dissatisfaction was the fact that the CP section was headed by whites and not Mexican-Americans. (U) (S)

[SF T-2, 7/16/68] (S) (U)

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a publicly admitted member of the National Committee, CPUSA. (U)

RONNIE STEVENSON, a Negro member of the East Bay Ghetto Club, CPUSA, claimed that white chauvinism in the upper levels of the CP would cause the party to lose many black members. He was relating this in view of his opposition to the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. He claimed that the National CP leadership was more interested in foreign affairs of Russia than in the problems of the black ghetto. (U) (S)

[SF T-1, 8/23/68] (S) (U)

2. District Level

A meeting of the Northern California County Committee in San Francisco, on July 20, 1968, received requests for assistance in the "Free HUEY NEWTON" campaign. A handbill was passed out on "People's World" letterhead, written by reporter RONALD STEVENSON. STEVENSON reviewed the history of the NEWTON trial, claiming that the BPP, a black political party, the black communities in the Bay Area, and black people throughout the state and nation were (U) (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

all on trial in Oakland. STEVENSON asserted that the time had come to act. The article called on longshoremen and warehousemen, Quakers, white Christians, and students to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Black Panthers in Oakland. The "hippies" and the grape strikers should also join the protest and the poor of the Bay Area should be seen and heard. (S) (U)

(U) [SF T-2, 7/29/68] (S) (U)

The "People's World" (PW) is a West Coast communist weekly newspaper.

At the meeting of July 20, 1968, the County Committee, CPUSA, voted to support the HUEY NEWTON Defense Fund. The Committee was urged by participants in the meeting to have party members distribute literature and to attend "Free HUEY" demonstrations. It was voted that a representative of the County Committee would contact KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of Minister of Information of the BPP, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, to see how they could help. (S) (U)

[SF T-2, 7/22/68] (S) (U)

At the same meeting, it was noted that the youth of the party had attended the gathering and were organizing support for HUEY NEWTON. (S) (U)

[SF T-3, 8/2/68] (S) (U)

At another meeting of the County Committee on August 10, 1968, in San Francisco, the major point on the agenda was the "HUEY NEWTON Defense." It was decided to produce 20,000 pamphlets for distribution at factories and labor unions. The San Francisco County Committee stated that the Bay Area had the only CP group which was sponsoring a HUEY NEWTON Defense Committee. The party also planned to organize a white people's demonstration at the Alameda County Courthouse every Monday and Thursday until the end of the trial. (S) (U)

[SF T-4, 9/3/68] (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The East Bay Ghetto Club, CPUSA, at a meeting on July 10, 1968, announced a BPP rally on behalf of HUEY NEWTON, July 14, 1968, at Oakland's De Fremery Park. The party planned to have a table at the park where they would sell CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation," and copies of the PW. (S) (U)

51

[SF T-1, 7/12/68] (S) (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a publicly announced National Functionary of the CPUSA.

The meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club, August 8, 1968, discussed the HUEY NEWTON affair. At this meeting it was proposed that the party attempt to rally the trade unionists of the Bay Area to the support of NEWTON. However it was brought out that some members had heard from various labor union people that many trade unionists opposed the idea that NEWTON was "not guilty." Therefore the only slogan that seemed possible for use among trade unionists was "Free HUEY." A pamphlet was distributed at this meeting under the caption, "Community Mobilization for HUEY NEWTON." All club members were invited to a meeting at CP Headquarters, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, to be held on August 10, 1968, to discuss the BPP and HUEY NEWTON, new members, and the question of more CP involvement in black community and police brutality problems. (S) (U)

[SF T-1, 8/9/68] (S) (U)

(S) [SF T-1] furnished a copy of the pamphlet entitled, "Community Mobilization for HUEY NEWTON," address 2447 East 14th Street, Oakland. This was seen to be a call to the people of the East Bay, demanding that HUEY NEWTON be set free because he was a political prisoner. The Committee asserted that his imprisonment was an attempt by the Oakland officials to destroy the BPP and was an example of the use of police repression against the black community.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WAC/med

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The East Bay Ghetto Club of the CP had given the use of its club office, 3092 Sacramento, Berkeley, California, to the Poor People's March. Subsequently the leadership of the Poor People's March came to CP members ROSCOE PROCTOR and CASSANDRA WEAVER asking them to discontinue their sponsorship of the march because of some poor publicity from newspapers being given to their efforts. The Poor People's March leaders accused the CP of trying to infiltrate the movement and corrupt the minds of the participants. PROCTOR in turn claimed that when the party people had tried to participate in the Poor People's March they had been turned away. (U)

[SF T-1, 7/12/68] (C) (U)

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club in Berkeley on July 25, 1968, the club made plans to clean up the headquarters at 3092 Sacramento Street which had been loaned to the Poor People's March. The club wanted to start using it to hold Marxist and Negro historical classes. (C) (U)

[SF T-1, 7/29/68] (C) (U)

At another meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club on August 22, 1968, the effect of the Poor People's March organization using the clubhouse was again discussed. It was pointed out that that group had run up utility bills and had not paid them. (C) (U)

Another item discussed during this meeting was the desirability of joining the East Bay boycott movement due to begin August 31, 1968, against department stores and supermarkets in the East Bay in an attempt to put pressure on city governments in Oakland and Berkeley to alleviate conditions in the Ghetto area. (C) (U)

[SF T-1, 8/23/68] (C) (U)

SF 100-53902
WAC/med

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

There is no information as to communist influence in the activities of racial organizations in this area at this time.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

October 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: San Francisco report,
dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

8*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

~~SECRET~~

10/10/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 11/24/91 BY 151191 9803 R01/BJT
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 83-119 DATE 6/11/92 83-1719
Carrows/Levison~~

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, 10/3/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven
copies of LHM and for New York two copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
information from whom must be classified Confidential. (U) *Qu m*

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is [NY 694-S*] (U)

Informant advised [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~, because it (U)
utilizes information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (U)

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 4-Atlanta (1-100-6670) (CIRM)
- (1-100-5718) (SCLC)

7/30/82
Classified By: *SP2 BT/ddl*
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review: *10/10/88*
#87003

AGS:sja
(9)

EX 110 REC-35

AGENCY: ACSI, GTS, OST; SEC. SER: OCT 14 1968

C. C. Bishop

DATE FORW: *10/15/68*

HOW FORW: *ALB*

BY: *Coq/w*

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *11:06 AM*
10069TD

Per *[Signature]* INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
October 10, 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
~~DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~ RACIAL MATTERS
~~DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DWJ (6/19/92)~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - C
83-1719

~~10/12/90~~
~~Classified by: 6972 EEP/ONS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~Garrow / Levi son~~
~~83-1719~~

On October 7, 1968, confidential source
advised that [redacted]

b7D

~~2/30/82~~ ~~SP8 BJS/dd~~
~~Class. & Ext. By~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~Date of Review 10/10/88~~
~~#87063~~

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~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-2610



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *KWD*
FROM :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/16/68

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, 7/29/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
CAA:nks
(5)

REC-1

15 OCT 18 1968



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE:

10/17/68

FROM :

SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to the Bureau, dated 7/22/68.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the past three months which would be normally reported under the above caption.

LDN:vfm
(3)

2 - Bureau (R.M.)
1 - Denver

REC-47

100-442529-2642

OCT 21 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/18/68

FROM : *swB* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 7/26/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

AC

REC-16
EX 109

100-442529-2643

OCT 25 5 12 PM '68

RECEIVED DIA

RECEIVED SECT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/22/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
00: New York

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau, dated 7/18/68.

This office has no information to report in captioned matter.

100-806970
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:mfm
(4)

EX-100

REC-19

OCT 23 1968

INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Best Copy Available

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-23-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Pages E7578-E7584. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning riots and stated "good, law-abiding Americans everywhere are asking themselves whether or not the Government is going to permit a few radical militants to pull our Nation apart at the seams. It seems that we are treated to a weekly--almost daily--diet of vitriolic statements designed to foment trouble and the best indication of how far we have gone down the path to anarchy is the fact that political parties must run on a pledge of law and order. Who would have ever thought that the most basic element of a civilized self-government, respect for law and order, would ever become an issue? It is an issue, make no mistake about that. Thinking Americans, law-abiding Americans are sick and tired of political leaders who let rioters and looters run rampant, who shirk their duty in prosecuting anarchists who incite to violence." He criticized Governor Kerner and his Riot Commission report. He included excerpts from various statements made by Mr. Hoover, also excerpts from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Ashbrook went on to state "I believe there is more misinformation

Original filed in: 66-1731-3390

100-442529
NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 21 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-22-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

53 OCT 25 1968 227

circulated regarding violence than in any other matter. Society is not sick. We still are basically a great people and a great nation. We still have choices to make and it is my hope that we choose correctly. Welfarism with Federal program piled upon Federal program is not the answer. Those who offer it will destroy, not build, our society. The danger signals are all there. They have been observed by many of us although we are obviously a minority. Take the very sound thinking of J. Edgar Hoover. He observed recently: 'Causes of riots can be counted by the score. A study of the overall problem indicates, however, that the widespread violence in our country to some degree is a direct outgrowth of the civil disobedience movement. . . . Why do not Americans listen? . . . Quite frankly, we are living in a fool's paradise. For some reason, the average American has been lulled into believing that we can have militant people going throughout the country exhorting to violence, preparing for violence, but yet not have violence; that we can in times of crisis and expediency set aside our constitutional principles but still have our constitutional protections when we need them; that we can follow 'no-win' policies against the Communists and somehow come out with a 'draw'; that we can go three-fourths of the way to socialism or communism but not get there;

- - - -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *PLS* SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

DATE: OCT 18 1968

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and EP letter to Bureau dated 9/17/68.

Contact has been maintained with [] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with some Communist and related activities in the El Paso area, as well as with sources and informants in the racial field, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division.

b7D

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

bs

2 Bureau (RM)
1 New York (Info.) (RM)
1 El Paso
DJR:CLB
(4)

EX-100

REC 13

100-442529-2645
11 OCT 23 1968

SECH



OCT 30 1968

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/21/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/1/68 - 10/15/68
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA	TYPED BY :sja
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated February 26, 1968.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report.

INFORMANTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None

8-9-01
CLASSIFIED BY NIS-EP 60267-AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
930775

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-111th MEG, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1-NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM) 1-New York (RM) 2-Atlanta (100-6670)		100-14-529-2646 15 OCT 23 1968 REC-9	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACS, OSI; SEC. SER:	
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	DATE: 10/28/68	
By	61 OCT 29 1968		

1 CC NY 806975

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Identity of Source

AT-T-1 is
[redacted]

Location of Information

Instant Report
Characterize RANDOLPH T.
BLACKWELL

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

AT-T-2 is
[redacted]

Instant Report

AT-T-3 is
[redacted]

(See AT-T-1)

AT-T-4 is
NY 3810-S*

AT-T-5 is
[redacted]

Joint Legislative Committee
on Un-American Activities
for the State of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(By request)

Characterize C. K.
STEELE

AT 100-6670

b6
b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~
AT-T-6 is

AT-T-7 is

AT-T-8 is

AT-T-10 is

AT-T-11 is
NY 694-S*

AT-T-12 is

AT-T-13 is

AT-T-14 is

AT-T-15 is

(By request)

Characterize C. O.
SIMPKINS

Characterize VIRGIL
WOOD, GEORGE MEYERS,
JACOB GREEN
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
L. D. REDDICK

Instant Report
Characterize JULIAN
BOND

Characterize ADELE
KANTER, ERIC KINDBERG

Characterize THOMAS E.
HANCK, JR.

Characterize HARRY
BELAFONTE
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR
STANLEY LEVISON
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

Characterize JAMES
BEVEL

Characterize RANDOLPH
T. BLACKWELL

Characterize RANDOLPH T.
BLACKWELL

Characterize CARL BRADEN

C
(Cover Page)

~~SECRET~~

AT 100-6670

~~AT-T-16 is~~
[redacted]

Characterize STONEY COOKS b6
b7C
b7D

AT-T-17 is
[redacted]

Characterize MIKE HARRINGTON

AT-T-18 is
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Characterize CLARENCE JONES

AT-T-19 is
NY 4171-S*

Characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

AT-T-20 is
[redacted]

Characterize L. D. REDDICK

AT-T-21 is
[redacted]
[redacted]

Characterize L. D. REDDICK

AT-T-22 is
NY 2359-S*

Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN

AT-T-23 is
NY 4212-S*

Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN

AT-T-24 is
Anonymous Source of
WFO set out in report
of SA JOHN J. WALSH
7/19/50 at WFO re
"NLG, IS -C"

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

AT-T-25 is
NY 1190-S*

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it sets forth information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY
1190-S* and NY 3810-S* It is

~~SECRET~~
D
(Cover Page)

AT 100-6670

felt this classification is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of the technique utilized by these highly confidential sources.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~, because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

b7D

Because of the preponderance of information set forth in the details of this report having been received from [redacted] [redacted] have been utilized in effort to maintain the security of this highly placed informant.

E*
(Cover Page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - Naval Investigative Service, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - 111th Military Intelligence Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA
Date: October 21, 1968

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 100-6670

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267N SEPT 16
ON 8-9-01

930775

Synopsis:

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) national headquarters continues in Atlanta, Georgia. RALPH D. ABERNATHY serves as President, having assumed this position immediately following the death of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Prior to his death, KING solicited counsel of STANLEY LEVISON re SCLC activities. Following death of KING, HARRY BELAFONTE, LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL assisted SCLC officers in making necessary organizational decisions. In April, 1968, LEVISON described himself as a member, SCLC, Executive Staff; also active in SCLC financial matters. WACHTEL continues as Executive Director, American Foundation on Non-Violence (AFN) and SCLC "tax arm." In Spring, 1968, KING requested RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL to assist SCLC re Poor People's Campaign (PPC). BLACKWELL also participated in SCLC 11th annual convention, August, 1968 and currently attempting to create Negro employment opportunities in Mississippi. SCLC convention booklet reflected C. K. STEELE, L. D. REDDICK among officers of SCLC and that BELAFONTE, C. O. SIMPKINS, and VIRGIL WOOD are members of Board of Directors; JAMES BEVEL, ADELE KANTER, are members of SCLC staff. In Spring, 1968, SCLC requested BAYARD RUSTIN to serve as organizer of PPC "Mobilization Day." In Sept., 1968, SCLC considering HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to serve as assistant to President. Prior CP connection, affiliation and/or indications of sympathy of BELAFONTE, BEVEL, BLACKWELL, KANTER, LEVISON, O'DELL, REDDICK, RUSTIN, and WACHTEL set forth. STEELE, SIMPKINS, and WOOD connected with Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. National headquarters Student Non-Violent

Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continues in Atlanta. SNCC Central Group 1

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downgrading and
declassification

AT 100-6670

Committee meeting, June, 1968, abolished former Executive positions and named PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS, Newark, New Jersey as Vice Chairman in Charge of Program.

- P -

DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals, organizations and publications where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

AT 100-6670

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS.

A. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

As of October 1, 1968, national headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continues to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia.

AT-T-1
10/68

The 11th annual SCLC convention was held August 14-17, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. On August 16, 1968, the SCLC Board of Directors approved the continuance of RALPH D. ABERNATHY as President, SCLC. ABERNATHY had assumed this roll on April 4, 1968 immediately following the death of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., former President, SCLC.

AT-T-2
8/68

During the latter part of September, 1968, WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Executive Director, SCLC, mentioned to several officers of SCLC he had discussed SCLC's Poor People's Campaign (PPC) with STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL. According to RUTHERFORD this discussion was largely concerned with the merits of Rev. KING (1) discussing with President Lyndon B. Johnson the problems of Ghetto people, (2) addressing a joint session of Congress relative to problems of the poor, and (3) legal action by SCLC against the United States Government for financial redress to Negroes based upon the many years the American Negro has been held in slavery.

AT-T-3
2/68

STANLEY LEVISON on February 24, 1968, discussed some aspects of the PPC with CLARENCE JONES. LEVISON mentioned he had recently sent a letter highlighting the PPC and requesting financial contributions to SCLC

to 80,000 people. According to LEVISON the initial response to this letter had been very gratifying.

AT-T-4

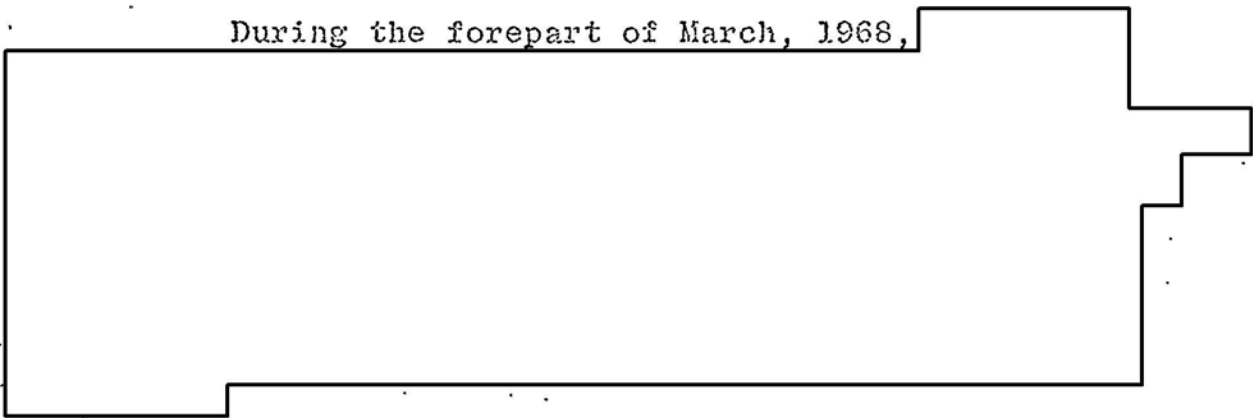
2/68

In the early part of March, 1968, ERIC KINDBERG, former SCLC Field Representative, was re-employed by SCLC to work in Chicago in connection with the PPC.

AT-T-1

3/68

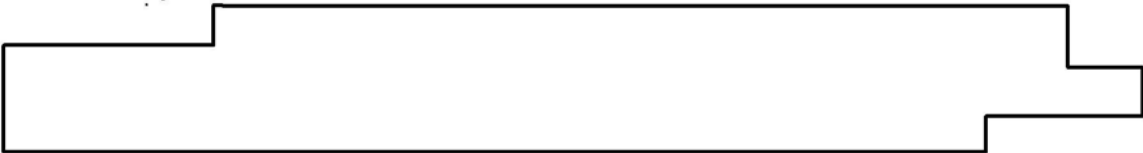
During the forepart of March, 1968,



AT-T-1

3/68

b7D



AT-T-1

10/68

STANLEY LEVISON on March 19, 1968, reviewed with HARRY WACHTEL, SCLC's progress as of that time regarding some phases of the PPC. LEVISON mentioned

AT 100-6670

he was in favor of SCLC constructing "Shanty Town" in the Washington, D. C., area. He also told WACHTEL "their" objective for the PPC was full employment and if a precise number of jobs resulting therefrom could be subsequently ascertained this would constitute a victory for Rev. KING.

AT-T-4
3/68

On March 23, 1968, [REDACTED]

b7D

AT-T-3
3/68

Toward the end of March, 1968, Rev. KING and several members of the SCLC Executive Staff met in New York City for the purpose of reexamining some matters pertinent to the PPC. STANLEY LEVISON attended this meeting.

AT-T-3
3/68

Rev. KING on March 29, 1968, conferred with STANLEY LEVISON regarding what he felt was his position as a result of violence which occurred in Memphis, Tennessee while he and other officers of SCLC were leading a march of sanitation workers in that city on the previous day. KING sought the advice of LEVISON regarding the matter of SCLC controlling participation in forthcoming PPC demonstrations in Washington, D. C. LEVISON counseled KING to assume the position that he could control his followers but could not undertake the responsibility of controlling other persons.

AT-T-4
3/68

On March 30, 1968, Rev. KING met in Atlanta

AT 100-6670

with several officers of SCLC to discuss the effect of recent disturbances in Memphis upon SCLC's contemplated PPC. Present at this meeting were JAMES BEVEL and STANLEY LEVISON.

AT-T-1
3/68

STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL on April 5-6, 1968, met in Atlanta with members of the SCLC Executive Staff for the purpose of assisting these officers in making necessary organizational decisions during the period of confusion which existed immediately following the death of Rev. KING on April 4, 1968.

AT-T-3
4/68

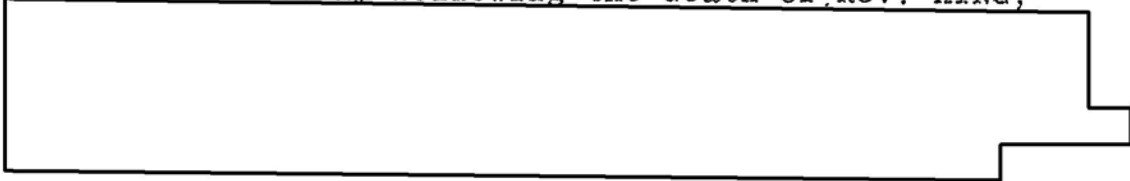
On April 6, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON discussed with his wife, BEATRICE, the recent death of Rev. KING. LEVISON mentioned he would attend a policy making meeting of SCLC in Atlanta on April 7, 1968.

AT-T-4
4/68

On April 12, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON discussed with WILL MASLOW, a representative of the American Jewish Congress, some aspects of SCLC operations. LEVISON commented he was considered by SCLC to be a member of its Executive Staff even though he did not receive a salary. The Executive Staff, LEVISON explained, formulates policy for SCLC.

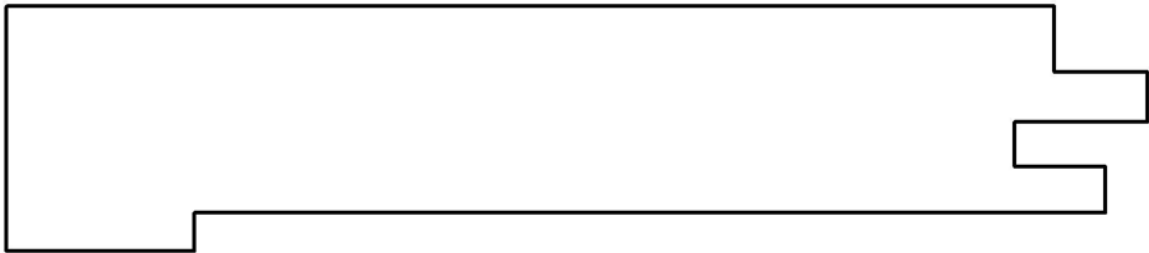
AT-T-4
4/68

Shortly following the death of Rev. KING,



b7D

AT 100-6670



b7D

AT-T-1
5/68

As of May 4, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON contemplated preparing a new SCLC mail appeal in the near future.

AT-T-4
5/68

The SCLC mail appeal is a program which consists of soliciting financial contributions to SCLC via mail and is handled by the New York City office of SCLC under the supervision of STANLEY LEVISON.

AT-T-1
5/68

In his financial report to the 11th annual SCLC convention, August 14-17, 1968, RALPH D. ABERNATHY noted that receipts from the SCLC mail appeal program for the period July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968, amounted to \$415,967.82. SCLC expenses in connection with the program, ABERNATHY observed, amounted to approximately \$60,000.

AT-T-3
8/68

WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD and STANLEY LEVISON on May 4, 1968, reviewed general progress of the PPC. RUTHERFORD informed LEVISON that SCLC had prepared a "declaration" of the PPC which incorporated an appreciable amount of material (not described) previously prepared by LEVISON.

AT-T-4
5/68

AT 100-6670

On May 4, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON told WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD that ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Vice President, SCLC, should be reminded to contact the Marshal Field Foundation regarding a proposed contribution to SCLC. LEVISON explained this foundation was considering a contribution to SCLC of \$275,000.

AT-T-4
5/68

On May 10, 1968, a representative (identity not known) of the New York Times expressed a desire to SCLC to interview a responsible official of this organization regarding its financial status following the death of Rev. KING. Upon learning of this request ANDREW J. YOUNG requested that STANLEY LEVISON be contacted to determine what information could be told to this representative about SCLC finances.

AT-T-3
5/68

HARRY BELAFONTE on May 13, 1968, briefly explained to STANLEY LEVISON he had made preliminary arrangements with individuals (identities not known) in Sweden regarding an appearance in that country of CORETTA SCOTT KING. BELAFONTE said he felt there was a good possibility this activity would produce \$250,000 for SCLC.

AT-T-4
5/68

As of May 14, 1968, SCLC had requested BAYARD RUSTIN to serve as organizer and coordinator of a substantial PPC demonstration in Washington, D. C., scheduled for May 30, 1968 and referred to as "Mobilization Day."

AT-T-1
5/68

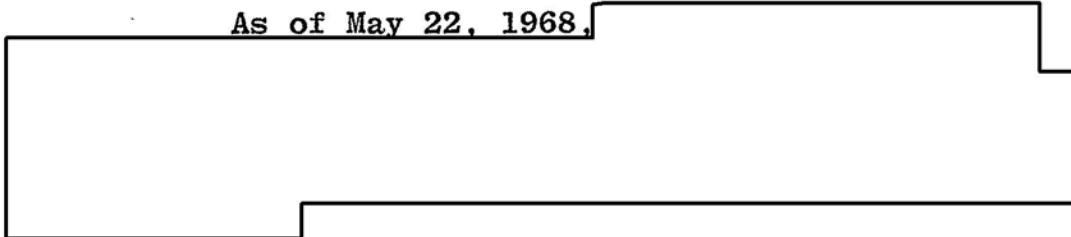
STANLEY LEVISON on June 3, 1968, expressed

AT 100-6670

dissatisfaction to RALPH D. ABERNATHY of SCLC's request to have BAYARD RUSTIN participate in the PPC. LEVISON told ABERNATHY unless, as President, he exercised a firmer hand in the administration of SCLC and the PPC he would have to terminate his assistance to SCLC.

AT-T-4
6/68

As of May 22, 1968,



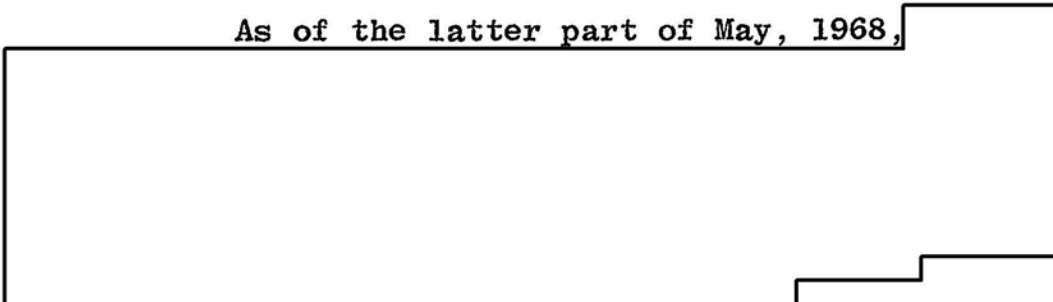
AT-T-3
5/68

b7D

On May 23, 1968, STANLEY LEEVISON mentioned to WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD that HARRY WACHTEL was organizing a fund raising dinner for the benefit of SCLC to be held at the end of May, 1968, and which was expected to raise over \$200,000.

AT-T-4
5/68

As of the latter part of May, 1968,



AT-T-3
5/68

At the end of May, 1968,



AT 100-6670

AT-T-1
5/68

During the Spring of 1968 Rev. KING requested RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL to assist SCLC with the PPC by soliciting the support (details not known) of labor unions for this campaign.

AT-T-3
5/68

In the early part of June, 1968, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL conferred with RALPH D. ABERNATHY and STERLING TUCKER of the National Urban League regarding some facets of the PPC.

b7D

AT-T-3
6/68

As of June 12, 1968, STERLING TUCKER had been requested by SCLC to serve as organizer and coordinator of the PPC's "Mobilization Day," the date of which had been changed to June 19, 1968.

AT-T-3
6/68

During the early part of July, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON was engaged in making arrangements for an SCLC fund raising program to be held in New York City in the near future.

AT-T-1
7/68

AT 100-6670

b7D

AT-T-3
7/68

The June 18, 1968, issue of the Los Angeles Times, a daily Los Angeles, California newspaper, published an article entitled "Fund - Raising Rally Nets \$142,000 for Poor People Drive." The article revealed that HARRY BELAFONTE and several other popular entertainers on July 17, 1968, presented a benefit performance for SCLC at the Hollywood Bowl.

STANLEY LEVISON on July 21, 1968, explained to CORETTA SCOTT KING that Rev. KING in the past frequently discussed various matters with the "SCLC Research Committee" prior to reaching a decision. LEVISON said included in this committee was MIKE HARRINGTON, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL and himself.

AT-T-4
7/68

At the 11th annual SCLC convention, August 14-17, 1968, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL on August 15, 1968, participated in a panel discussion regarding economics as related to "New Life for Poor People."

AT-T-1
8/68

The program of the 11th annual SCLC convention for the afternoon of August 16, 1968, scheduled a panel discussion concerning "New Life for Poor People." JAMES BEVEL and JACK O'DELL (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) were listed as participants.

AT-T-1
8/68

AT 100-6670

At the 11th annual convention SCLC distributed a booklet entitled "SCLC." The fourth page of this booklet under the caption "Officers" reflected Rev. C. K. STEELE to be First Vice President, SCLC, and Dr. L. D. REDDICK to be historian.

AT-T-1
8/68

REV. C. K. STEELE

In June, 1965, records relating to a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) held in Atlanta on April 16, 1965, identified Rev. C. K. STEELE as having attended this meeting.

AT-T-5
6/65

On the same page this booklet indicated the following individuals to be members of the SCLC "Board of Directors." HARRY BELAFONTE, Dr. C. O. SIMPKINS and VIRGIL WOOD.

DR. C. O. SIMPKINS

In January, 1964, a program pamphlet regarding a meeting of SCEF to be held February 3, 1964, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, listed Dr. and Mrs. C. O. SIMPKINS as sponsors.

AT-T-6
1/64

VIRGIL WOOD

In the March 29, 1963, issue of the Lynchburg Daily Advance, a daily newspaper published at Lynchburg, Virginia, an article appeared reporting that one CARL BRADEN attended a meeting of the Hunton Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the company of VIRGIL A. WOOD. The article reported that WOOD was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the "Communist - Front SCEF."

During the course of a Communist Party (CP)

AT 100-6670

meeting held in Baltimore, Maryland, July 11, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS stated he had just received a letter requesting him to obtain a story for "The Worker," with regard to racial problems in Cambridge, Maryland. MEYERS felt he was too well known as a CP member and that he should not go to Cambridge as this might effect the Negro movement.

AT-T-7
7/63

On July 13, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS and JACOB⁵⁴ GREEN whom source described as the District Organizer for the Maryland - District of Columbia CP District and a CP National Committee member, traveled to Roanoke, Virginia, at which time MEYERS instructed GREEN to contact Rev. VIRGIL A. WOOD, Minister of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church. According to source, MEYERS felt that WOOD's activity in raising funds in the defense of a Negro boy who had been convicted of raping a white woman might make an interesting story for "The Worker."

AT-T-7
7/63

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

GREEN finally contacted REV. WOOD in Danville, Virginia, where WOOD was speaking. On the occasion of the contact, GREEN contributed \$5.00 to WOOD on behalf of the cause relating to the convicted Negro boy.

Source further advised that on July 14, 1963, GREEN was again in contact with WOOD at which time WOOD gave him literature put out by SCEF.

AT-T-7
7/63

On November 20, 1963, Mr. R. O. BROOKS, Chief of Police, Lynchburg, Virginia, advised Rev. VIRGIL A. WOOD, formerly Pastor of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church

AT 100-6670

in Lynchburg, had in September, 1963, left that area for Boston, Massachusetts.

The aforementioned SCLC booklet on the fourth page under the caption "Executive Staff" included the following names, JAMES BEVEL, Nonviolent Education, JULIAN BOND, Assistant to the President, ADELE KANTER, Fund Raising.

JULIAN BOND

AT-T-1
8/68

JULIAN BOND was formerly Communications Officer, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As of January 10, 1966, BOND had been elected to the Georgia House of Representatives and on that date the House refused to seat him. This refusal was based on publicized comments made by BOND on January 6, 1966, in support of statements by JOHN B. LEWIS, National Chairman, SNCC, regarding United States policy and actions in Vietnam.

AT-T-8
1/66

ADELE KANTER

ADELE KANTER is in charge of administrative functions of the New York City Office of SCLC.

AT-T-1
10/68

As of September 21, 1968, SCLC realized that other responsibilities of JULIAN BOND precluded him from serving as assistant to the president, SCLC. Accordingly

AT 100-6670

consideration was being given to finding an individual to assume this position. SCLC was very anxious to have HUNTER PITTS O'DELL serve as assistant to the president, SCLC.

AT-T-3
9/68

On September 24, 1968, THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, arranged a meeting to be held in Atlanta, October 4, 1968. The purpose of this meeting was to develop long-range plans for operation of this department and various SCLC Executive Staff members and employees were requested to participate. OFFENBURGER also requested STANLEY LEVISON to participate in this meeting.

AT-T-3
9/68

As of the latter part of September, 1968, SCLC was interested in having RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL assist in organizing a brickmaking business in the vicinity of Marks, Mississippi to provide employment for Negroes in that area.

AT-T-1
9/68

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL formerly served as Program Director. During the latter part of 1966 he left SCLC on a leave of absence to serve as Director of the Southern Rural Action Project (SRAP) of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty. [REDACTED]

b7D

AT-T-1
9/68

Toward the end of September, 1968, [REDACTED]

AT-T-3
9/68

AT 100-6670

As of October 1, 1968, the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN), New York City continued to function as a "tax arm" of SCLC operating under the general supervision of HARRY WACHTEL, Executive Director, AFN.

AT-T-1
10/68

As of October 1, 1968, SCLC, employs approximately 34 individuals as field representatives. Two of these individuals were STONEY COOKS and THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.

AT-T-1
10/68

THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.

During July, 1968, HAUCK indicated he had previously associated (not explained) with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

AT-T-10
7/68

B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

As of October 1, 1968, national headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360 Nelson Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia.

AT-T-8
10/68

The SNCC Central Committee met June 17th 21, 1968, at SNCC national headquarters. At this meeting SNCC was reconstructed and former Executive positions were abolished. PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS of Newark, New Jersey was named Vice Chairman in Charge of Program. Ten deputy directors were also agreed upon.

AT-T-8
10/68

AT 100-6670

As of October 1, 1968, SNCC had not completed selection of its deputy directors.

AT-T-8
10/68

AT 100-6670

IV. APPENDIX

AT 100-6670

A. INDIVIDUALS

AT 100-6670

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

AT-T-11
10/58

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JAMES BEVEL

BEVEL, in early March, 1966, was observed to be present at the offices of the West Side W. E. B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCC). Discussion took place at that time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Clubs as a Communist front. BEVEL, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification, and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then people would answer for the clubs despite any labels applied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into the Klan activities in this country was only a beginning which would lead to a full attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a Communist, and to this BEVEL was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. He stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will all be socialists.

AT-T-12
3/66

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

As of February 26, 1953, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the CP in the District of Columbia.

AT-T-13

2/53

On August 13, 1950, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

AT-T-14

8/50

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450..

CARL AND ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

As of August 30, 1963, CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the SCEF.

AT-T-15

9/63

STONEY COOKS

COOKS was recently overheard in conversation during which he advised that he had traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he had attended a peace conference, not further described. While in Czechoslovakia he had met several "organizers of the Revolution" from Hanoi, North Viet Nam. COOKS had been quite impressed by these people and has subsequently appeared very knowledgeable concerning Viet Nam. It is not known whether COOKS actually visited Viet Nam during the course of his recent travel.

AT-T-16

11/67

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

AT-T-7

1/64

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National

AT 100-6670

Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

MIKE HARRINGTON

In June, 1958, MICHAEL HARRINGTON held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

AT-T-17
6/58

In September, 1958, MICHAEL HARRINGTON was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL).

AT-T-17
9/58

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

On February 26, 1957, source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

AT-T-18
2/57

ERIC AND ANN KINDBERG

As of June 1, 1965, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, had developed a close relationship with ANN and ERIC KINDBERG who were then SCLC Field

AT 100-6670

Assistants. This relationship appeared to be based primarily upon a political outlook in common with that of BLACKWELL.

AT-T-1
6/65

As of June, 1965, ANN and ERIC KINDBERG were responsible for the distribution of the publication "Freedomways" at SCLC headquarters.

AT-T-1
6/65

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

AT-T-11
2/62

STANLEY LEVISON

As of April, 1964, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

AT-T-11
4/64

GEORGE MEYERS

Source on January 28, 1965, said he knew MEYERS to be a member of the CP, USA, National Executive Committee, and also knew him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

AT-T-7
1/65

AT 100-6670

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK O'DELL was considered by the DE, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

AT-T-11
6/62

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the SCLC on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

AT-T-19
12/63

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland, and currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, source learned that Dr. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 West 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the CP. REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to socialism and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

AT-T-20
9/43

Source on March 23, 1954, said that he met LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK in 1943, through EUGENE GORDON, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both GORDON and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised him that REDDICK was at that time a member of the CP. The source also said that REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

AT-T21
3/51

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast

Communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5 and 11, 1954, REDDICK was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member or, or a sympathizer with the Communist Party.

On January 21, 1964, source advised that on January 18, 1964, REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia and REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP.

AT-T-7
1/64

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post" issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive

AT 100-6670

Secretary, War Resisters League was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

Source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked "REESTIN calls me constantly -- openly."

AT-T-22
9/63

Source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

AT-T-23
2/64

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

Source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

AT-T-24
12/49

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

AT-T-25
3/44

AT 100-6670

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA,
on March 5, 1944, her name and address were on a list
of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach
Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

AT-T-25
3/44

AT 100-6670

B. ORGANIZATIONS.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The national headquarters of the Young Socialist League (YSL) is presently located at 114 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action" contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity convention occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York City, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflect that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee" had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce" a New York University Journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the SP. He explained that what did happen was a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL" (Independent Socialist League). He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, a second source advised as follows:

The YSL frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL towards similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL

AT 100-6670

members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in the ISL publication "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

AT 100-6670

C. PUBLICATIONS



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

October 21, 1968

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

AT-T-5 who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information.

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356)-RUC

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 10/21/68

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

X-101

REC-21

2647

RAC 9.07

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB:sbt
(3)



5010-108-02

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/17/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/18/68 - 10/16/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM R. WHITE	TYPED BY mgf
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Report of SA WILLIAM R. WHITE dated 8/9/68 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished New York as Office of origin, and San Diego and San Francisco, for information in view of their mutual interest in CIRM.

Copies of this report are being furnished military intelligence agencies in the Los Angeles area in view of their interest in CIRM.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from the confidential informants utilized

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE							DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑥ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (Info) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)							100-442529-2648 DEC-24	
							22 OCT 25 1968	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report							Notations	
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI	SEC. SER:	<i>[Signature]</i> INT. SEC. RACIAL INT. SECT.				
Request Recd.		[redacted]: ISD, CPD, RAOS						
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	10/20/68						
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	[redacted]						
By	BY:	[redacted]						

59 OCT 20 1968 806940

LA 100-66078

herein tends to identify these sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report pertinent attempts by the Communist Party to influence racial matters.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

b3
b7D
b7E

LA T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-2

[REDACTED]

Characterization BILL TAYLOR

[REDACTED]

Oral, instant report, 10/11/68
SA WILLIAM R. WHITE

LA T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization BEN DOBBS

Characterization CHARLENE MITCHELL

[REDACTED]

LA 100-66078

LA T-5

LA T-6

b3
b7D
b7E

LA T-7

100-66078-1684

LA T-8

Oral, instant report, 10/15/68,
SA WILLIAM R. WHITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base,
San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM R. WHITE
Date: 10/17/68

Office Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The strategy of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set out. There has been no recent information concerning tactics of the SCDCP in racial matters, and no reported information concerning SCDCP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All street addresses set out in this report are in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

CP	Communist Party
SCDCP	Southern California District CP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

I. CP STRATEGY

LA T-1 (8/1/68)

On July 21, 1968, the SCDGP held a general membership meeting at 7213 Beverly Boulevard, to give the CP members of the SCDGP a chance to hear reports concerning the recently held National Convention of the CP, USA. BILL TAYLOR stated that the resolution on "Black Liberation", had been the best ever presented on the issue. TAYLOR said that as far as the CP is concerned the Negro question has three equal parts, (1) integration, (2) self-determination, and (3) political equality. TAYLOR also said the CP must see that the Negro receives full opportunity for employment.

LA T-2 (10/4/68)

BILL TAYLOR in October, 1968, was the Negro Affairs Director of the SCDGP, and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

LA T-3 (7/30/68)

On July 29, 1968, a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, SCDGP, was held at 1808 Arapahoe Street. BILL TAYLOR was a guest speaker at the meeting and he urged that the CP club hold a discussion at least once each month on the question of the "Black Liberation Movement". TAYLOR said that in order to bring about the unity of the black, brown and white people, the whites must support all black movements, ideas and issues. TAYLOR said that nine out of ten times, blacks accused of a crime are being framed and should have the support of the whites. By giving this support, TAYLOR stated, the black and brown people will in time realize that their real enemy is the capitalist system, and then they will turn to the CP for direction.

LA 100-66078

LA T-1 (8/12/68)
LA T-2 (8/9/68)
LA T-4 (8/14/68)
LA T-5 (8/12/68)

On August 4, 1968, the Negro Commission of the SCDCP, held a meeting at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. During instant meeting it was pointed out that the CP must build black caucuses in trade unions in order to work on issues and to create more skill jobs for black people. Also that Negroes must be elected to leadership in the trade unions. It was suggested that the CP set up a "Negro Labor Council", in order to develop responsibility in the community on issues, strikes, picket lines and other such problems. It was also urged that an attempt be made to recruit more Negro members into the CP.

LA T-6 (8/16/68)

On August 11, 1968, the "People's World", (PW), held their annual picnic at 330 South Ford Boulevard. At instant picnic, BEN DOBBS was one of the main speakers and he urged all of those present to support the campaign of CHARLENE MITCHELL, candidate of the CP for President of the United States. DOBBS said that through this campaign, and the program offered by the CP, the need for immediate action on the issues confronting black and white Americans would be apparent. Further, that the basic solutions provided by socialism to these issues would stand out.

LA T-4 (10/7/68)

BEN DOBBS in October, 1968, was the Executive Secretary of the SCDCP.

LA T-4 (10/7/68)

CHARLENE MITCHELL in October, 1968, was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

LA 100-66078

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

LA T-3 (8/27/68)
LA T-4 (8/23/68)

On August 19, 1968, a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, SCDGP, was held at 3048 Victoria Avenue. At instant meeting a discussion was held on the need to get white people to join with the black people in demanding the removal of white policemen from the Negro area of Los Angeles. It was pointed out that it is essential to get active protest action in the white community for support of the problems in the Negro area.

LA T-7 (9/11/68)

Informant furnished a copy of a three page mimeographed leaflet, titled, "The Police and The Black Community", a Communist Commentary, dated August 21, 1968. Informant advised that he had obtained instant leaflet at a membership meeting of the SCDGP, held on September 8, 1968, and that it was a copy of a talk given by NEMMY SPARKS, a member of the SCDGP, over radio station KPFK, in Los Angeles on August 21, 1968. Instant leaflet claims that the problems that face the police and the black community are not primarily police problems, but rather problems created by a breakdown of political leadership. Also it is pointed out many improvements would be obtained if only black police were used in the Negro areas, and if Negro officers were promoted to leadership positions in the police forces.

II. CP TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during this period.

LA 100-66078

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-2 (10/11/68)
LA T-8 (10/15/68)

Above informants advised that to the best of their knowledge, as of October, 1968, there was no infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Los Angeles area by the CP.

There has been no additional information reported concerning SCDGP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area during the recent past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LA 100-66078

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WILLIAM R. WHITE dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/25/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1/ - 9/30/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.	TYPED BY pml
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: San Antonio report of SA B.E.DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 7/26/68.

-P*-

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Only those persons who could be documented who are mentioned in this report were characterized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED _____
COPIES MADE _____
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - 112th MI Group (RM)
- 1 - OSI (RM)
- 1 - NISO (RM)
- 1 - New York (AM) (RM)
- 2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

100-442529-2649 REC-76

12 OCT 28 1968

EX 110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:	
Request Recd.	[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO [redacted]	RAC INT. SEC.
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 10/30/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]	
By	BY: [redacted]	

SA 100-9845

All persons named in this report as being members of the CP and who reside within the area covered by the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>WHERE LOCATED</u>
SA T-1: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Characterization of MONA SCHACHT and MARIANN VIZARD.
SA T-2: [REDACTED]	Characterization of FLOYD NICHIOLS, TSU-5, and LEE OTIS JOHNSON (SAfile 157-269-75)
SA T-3: [REDACTED]	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.
SA T-4: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
SA T-5: [REDACTED]	Characterization of Ghetto Improvement Association and THURMAN NEALY
SA T-6: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
SA T-7: [REDACTED]	Characterization of LEE OTIS JOHNSON

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-7, confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI GROUP (RM)
1 - OSI (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)

Report of: B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.
Date: October 25, 1968

Office: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, Chairman of the CP of Texas, requested to hold meetings for TSU-5. At CP Club meetings STANFORD indicates that CP members concentrate on selling CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on Negro question and encourage CP members to read book. STANFORD in contact with one of leaders of GIA re possible idea of supporting a 4th party candidate. MARIANN VIZARD, CP member, Austin, Texas, living with LARRY JACKSON, SNCC Organizer. VIZARD indicated she was going to resign from CP and implied her reasons for same were that she was becoming involved in "black power" situation. STANFORD stated he was in contact with wife of LEE OTIS JOHNSON who has been arrested for possession of marijuana. STANFORD claimed arrest was frame-up and was going to try to get an article in the newspaper.

-p*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automa-
tic downgrading and
declassification.~~

SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (7/24/68)

On July 24, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Texas, member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and Southern Organizer, CPUSA, indicated that he had received a long-distance telephone call from FLOYD NICHOLS, collect, apparently from Houston, Texas. NICHOLS wanted to have two meetings for the Texas Southern University Five (TSU-5); one to be held in Houston, Texas, and one to be held in San Antonio, Texas. STANFORD stated that the meeting should be held within the next month. STANFORD stated that they would have to make some plans regarding the meetings and stated that he was going to let MONA SCHACHT handle the one in Houston.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY FIVE (TSU-5)

FLOYD NICHOLS

SA T-2 (3/5/68)

The TSU-5 are five Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, students who were arrested and charged in connection with rioting at TSU on the night of May 16 - 17, 1967. FLOYD NICHOLS is one of the TSU-5.

MONA SCHACHT

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 19, 1968, at the State Convention of the CP of Texas, MONA SCHACHT was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee

SA 100-9845

SA T-1 (7/16/68)

At a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, on July 16, 1968, JOHN STANFORD stated that they have to make a concentrated effort to sell CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on the Negro question.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

SA T-3 (12/13/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA.

SA T-1 (8/5/68)

On August 5, 1968, during a CP Club meeting attended by JOHN STANFORD, supra, JAMES SAGER, Educational Director of the CP Club, and his wife, MELA SAGER, who is a member of the CP Club, STANFORD wanted to know how many persons had read CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on the Negro question. No one reported that they had read it as yet.

SA T-4 (9/5/68)

On August 29, 1968, JOHN STANFORD stated that he had talked to THURMAN NEALY of the Ghetto Improvement Association (GIA). STANFORD indicated that he had been trying for sometime to contact NEALY and finally was successful. STANFORD stated that he discussed with NEALY the possible idea of a fourth party candidate and NEALY indicated, according to STANFORD, that he, NEALY, would support a fourth party candidate.

GHETTO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (GIA)

THURMAN NEALY

SA T-5 (6/14/68)

On June 13, 1968, the GIA held a meeting. At this meeting the new organization, GIA, was explained. Its aims and purposes were told and the people were told that GIA

SA 100-9845

is to try to get better facilities in the housing projects of the Negroes, to try to upgrade the persons in their jobs if they qualify.
THURMAN NEALY is one of the leaders of GIA.

SA T-6 (9/6/68)

On August 30, 1968, MARIANN VIZARD of Austin, Texas, indicated that she was living with LARRY JACKSON in Austin. VIZARD stated she was in the process of preparing a letter to JOHN STANFORD, resigning from the CP.

While VIZARD did not state her reasons, she implied that she was becoming involved in the "black power" situation.

MARIANN VIZARD

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 19, 1968, at the State Convention of the CP of Texas, MARIANN VIZARD was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee.

LARRY JACKSON

The January 14, 1968, issue of the Daily Texan, a daily University of Texas newspaper, Austin, Texas, carried an article entitled "RALLY ATTACKS TEXAN" and it identified LARRY JACKSON as an Organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A characterization of SNCC appears in the appendix.

SA T-1 (8/30/68)

On August 29, 1968, JOHN STANFORD mentioned that he had talked to the wife of LEE OTIS JOHNSON and, according to STANFORD, Mrs. JOHNSON indicated that LEE OTIS JOHNSON had been arrested for possession of marijuana. STANFORD stated that the marijuana had been

SA 100-9845

planted on LEE OTIS JOHNSON and that JOHNSON had been sentenced to 30 years in jail for possession of marijuana. STANFORD stated that this was a frame-up and was going to try to get an article in a newspaper about this frame-up.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON

SA T-2 (12/21/67)

LEE OTIS JOHNSON was a former Organizer of the Houston Chapter of SNCC and was the former Chairman. During 1967 JOHNSON was dropped as a member of SNCC; however, he continues to associate with SNCC members.

SA T-7 (9/9/68)

During the week of April 15, 1968, LEE OTIS JOHNSON was arrested by the Houston Police Department and charged with possession and sale of Narcotics. On August 28, 1968, JOHNSON was found guilty of selling marijuana and was sentenced to 30 years.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

October 25, 1968

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: San Antonio report of SA B. E.
DEFFENBAUGH, JR., dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/25/68

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 7/30/68.

The Phoenix Office has no information to report
in this matter at the present time.

100-66972
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

EX 110

REC-10 100-442529-2650

4 OCT 28 1968

[Handwritten signature]
RECEIVED OCT 28 1968

5 NOV-1 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7c

REPORTING OFFICE SAN DIEGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/24/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/18 - 10/8/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY vlh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: San Diego letter to the Bureau 7/18/68.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report is being furnished to Los Angeles for information in view of mutual interest in CIRM.

This report classified ~~confidential~~ to protect sources of continuing value.

LEAD: SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. Will continue to report Communist influence in racial matters in the San Diego Division.

- A -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
COPIES DESTROYED								
APPROVED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE								DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529)(RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - 115th MI, San Diego (RM) 1 - OSI, San Diego (RM) 1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(RM) 2 - New York (100-153735)(RM) 2 - San Diego (100-13295)								100-442529-2651 6 OCT 28 1968 REG-1 EX 110
Dissemination Record of Attached Report								Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], [redacted]; REC. SER: [redacted]							
Request Recd.	[redacted]							
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 10/31/68							
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]							
By	BY: [redacted]							

54 NOV - 4 1968

rept 806970

COVER PAGE

SD 100-13295

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

SD T-1 is

SD T-2 is

SD T-3 is

Source where Located

b3
b7D
b7E

SD 100-13294-173

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - NISO, San Diego
1 - 115th MI, San Diego
1 - OSI, San Diego
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
October 24, 1968

Office: SAN DIEGO

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: SD 100-13295

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Negro members of Southern California District Communist Party decided in May, 1968, to hold meetings in San Diego twice a year. In August, 1968, members of San Diego Communist Party resolved to establish a close working relationship to the Black Panther Party. On September 17, 1968, CHARLENE MITCHELL Communist Party candidate for president of the United States spoke in San Diego in behalf of her candidacy.

- P* -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) STRATEGY

SD T-1 advised on July 8, 1968, that a meeting of all black members of the Southern California District of the CP was held on May 11, 1968, in Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a resolution was presented and passed to hold meetings of this same group in San Diego twice a year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II. CP TACTICS

There is nothing to report in this category.

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On August 21, 1968, SD T-2 advised that at a meeting of the San Diego CP Club held August 18, 1968, a discussion was held concerning the establishment of a close working relationship between the CP and the Black Panther Party (BPP). It was agreed that the San Diego CP would attempt to utilize the BPP and would, therefore, attempt to develop a close relationship with the BPP, inviting a Black Panther to observe at their club.

On September 18, 1968, SD T-3 advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP candidate for president of the United States, spoke in San Diego, California, in a public speech sponsored by the "Freedom of the Press Committee," which is a front name which was used on this occasion by the San Diego CP Club. During her speech CHARLENE MITCHELL called for a "write in" vote for herself or for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Black Panther officer running for president on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket or DICK GREGORY, previously mentioned as a Peace and Freedom Party presidential candidate. She stated that a vote for either of these two individuals or for herself would be a protest vote against the three other parties. Source observed at this meeting that DEACON ALEXANDER, brother of CHARLENE MITCHELL, was carrying a briefcase with a Black Panther Party emblem on it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California

October 24, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character IS - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
 [redacted] at San Diego
 dated and captioned as
 above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *HSC* SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: *0*
CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 10/24/68

Remylet, 7/19/68.

No information has been developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will continue to be alert to this matter and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

- 100-442529-2652*
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Las Vegas

DMH:alf
(4)

EX-100

REC-19

100-442529-2652

4 OCT 28 1968

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FEDERAL INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

HSC
FC
54 NOV - 5 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/68

RT FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) P*

SUBJECT: OCIRM
IS - C

[Handwritten signature]

Re Columbia letter, 7/22/68.

In the absence of any pertinent information,
this letter is submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

11/30/68

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Columbia

GDR:lmb

(3)

C

REC 37

EX 109

100-442529-2653

OCT 29 1968

54 NOV - 6 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RAC. SEC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/29/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15/68 - 10/17/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT E. KEHRES	TYPED BY emv
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Cleveland report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 7/31/68.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868 Columbus, Ohio (RM) 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM) (See Page B for Additional Copies)						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2654 REC-68 OCT 30 1968 EX-114
Dissemination Record of Attached Report								
Agency	AGENCY: <i>[Signature]</i> OSI: SEC. <i>[Signature]</i>							
Request Recd.	DATE: <i>[Signature]</i> 11/1/68							
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: <i>[Signature]</i>							
How Fwd.	BY: <i>[Signature]</i>							
By	54 NOV - 4 1968							

1 CC rept 80697D

CV 100-27056

COPIES (Continued)

- 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
- ① - Cincinnati (100-14539) (RM) (Info)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

LEADS

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location in File

CV T-1 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
ED CHAKA, FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-2 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-3 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
ARTHUR EVANS

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

CV T-4 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
LEWIS ROBINSON

CV T-5 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
HARLEL JONES

CV T-6 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
TED DOSTAL

CV 100-27056

CV T-8 is

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-4 etc., which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons named in this report as being members of the Communist Party, or Workers World Party, and who reside within the territory of the Cleveland Office, are listed on the Security Index.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

- 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV,
109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868,
Columbus, Ohio (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
- 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 10/29/68

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (100-27056)

Bureau File #: (100-442529)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 7/16/68 - 10/15/68

Cleveland CP leaders would like to have CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT meet with two of Cleveland's militant Negro leaders and CP hopes to establish closer association with Negro leaders. During discussion of racial disturbances in Cleveland in 7/68, TED DOSTAL stated he was very much in favor of the solution the colored people are using to find their place in society. No racial demonstration during period of this report wherein Communists participated. Cleveland CORE leader allegedly made it clear to white CP member, that white people were not welcome at Negro public meeting held in Cleveland.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 20, 1968, that PHILIP BART would like to have arrangements made for the leaders of some of the Negro groups in Cleveland to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. BART specifically mentioned such leaders as LEWIS ROBINSON and HARLLEL JONES.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT - CV T-6 advised on December 13, 1967, that LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the National Negro Affairs Commission of the CPUSA and a member of its national committee.

PHILIP BART - On a television program carried over Cleveland, Ohio television Channel 61, on February 24, 1968, PHILIP BART acknowledged that he was secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, and that he earns his living as a paid official of the Communist Party.

LEWIS ROBINSON - In his application for a position with the United States Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to question "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the CPUSA or any Communist or facist organization?", stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950".

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In April, 1964, LEWIS ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-4 advised on November 22, 1965, that a Socialist Workers Party sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current national Socialist Workers Party fund drive. ROBINSON was present.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HARLLEL JONES - CV T-5 advised on March 26, 1965, that HARLLEL JONES was one of the leaders of a Negro rifle club in Cleveland at that time and had indicated on a number of occasions that he was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

Characterization of RAM is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-1 advised on August 12, 1968, that on August 6, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK said he would like to purchase a number of pamphlets by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and give them to some of the leaders of the Negro organizations in Cleveland. He particularly mentioned giving copies to LEWIS ROBINSON and HARLLEL JONES. The pamphlets are entitled "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation".

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK - On a television program carried over Cleveland television Channel 61 on February 24, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was introduced as being chairman of the Communist Party in Ohio, and during this program KRCHMAREK stated he had been a Communist Party member for 37 years.

CV T-2 advised on August 20, 1968, that an Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Meeting was held in Cleveland on August 18, 1968, at which ED CHAKA stated that one of the items to receive the attention of the CP in the coming months is to bring about a closer association between the CP and the Negro Liberation Movement, the black leaders and the Black Panther movement.

ED CHAKA - CV T-1 advised on August 27, 1968, that ED CHAKA was present at an Ohio CP State Board Meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 26, 1968.

B. Workers World Party

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-8 advised on August 2, 1968, that on July 30, 1968, during a discussion with TED DOSTAL concerning recent racial disturbances in Cleveland, DOSTAL was very much in favor of the Negro cause and of the solution the colored people are using to find a place in society. However, DOSTAL made it clear that the place for white people during racial disturbances is away from the riot torn area.

TED DOSTAL - CV T-7 advised on September 4, 1966, that TED DOSTAL was at that time a member of the national committee of the Workers World Party.

A characterization of the Workers World Party appears in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist background are known to have participated.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER GROUPS

Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

CV T-1 advised on August 16, 1968, that on August 15, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ stated she had recently attended a meeting at Cory Methodist Church in Cleveland, which is a Negro church located in the Negro area. FRIEDA KATZ said that although this was a public meeting and advertised as such, ARTHUR EVANS politely made it clear to her that white people were not welcomed at these meetings.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-1 advised on August 27, 1968, that FRIEDA KATZ attended an Ohio CP State Board Meeting held in Cleveland on August 26, 1968.

ARTHUR EVANS - CV T-3 advised on November 2, 1966, that ARTHUR EVANS attends an occasional Socialist Workers Party forum or social event and has spoken on civil rights at some of these affairs; however, his interests are confined to the issue

of civil rights and he has no political ties with the Socialist Workers Party or any similar groups.

CV T-3 advised on July 25, 1968, that ARTHUR EVANS is first vice chairman of the Congress on Racial Equality in Cleveland.

CV T-3 advised on July 25, 1968, that there are no known members of the Socialist Workers Party or of the CP who attend CORE functions.

CV T-1 advised on July 29, 1968, that MAX SCHOENFELD attends most of the Cleveland CORE meetings and is frequently asked by the CORE leaders for his opinion on matters under discussion. SCHOENFELD is white and was a former organizer of the Independent Socialist League, which merged with the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation in December, 1958. SCHOENFELD is allegedly accepted by CORE because MAX WOHL, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation donates \$75.00 per month to Cleveland CORE.

A characterization of the Independent Socialist League is contained in the appendix hereto.

1WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

6

A P P E N D I X

2

On May 23, 1968, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. The source advised that Maxwell Stanford of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 29, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES,
 dated and captioned as above
 at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LITTLE ROCK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/7-12/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN	TYPED BY jewh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 7/26/68 at Little Rock;
Little Rock airtels to Bureau dated 10/8 & 14/68 captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), IS - SSOC."

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, GROUP 1," because it contains information from a confidential informant, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the identification of this source of continuing value and thus hamper his future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest of this country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED *[Signature]* COPIES DESTROYED AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: **333 DEC 30 1970**
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
1 - NISO, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3578)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2655 **REC 55**

ST 109

15 OCT 30 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI , OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	OSI : OSI RAO <i>[Signature]</i>
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/4/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: ALS
By	BY: ESD/ci

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

100 npt 80697D

LR 100-3564

The Special Agent who observed the demonstration at Fayetteville, Ark., on 10/12/68 is SA [REDACTED]

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LR T-1 is

LEADS:

MEMPHIS DIVISION (INFORMATION)

An information copy of this report has been designated for the Memphis Division since this office is office of origin in the case captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), IS - SSOC."

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by 2/1/69.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
1 - NISO, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN
Date: 10/28/68

Office: Little Rock

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Members of the University of Arkansas Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) held peaceful demonstrations prior to the Arkansas-Tulsa football game on 9/28/68 at Fayetteville, Ark., and prior to the Arkansas-Baylor football game played on 10/12/68 at Fayetteville, Ark., protesting the lack of integration on the Arkansas football team.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS IN ARKANSAS

On Thursday night, October 3, 1968, the second meeting of the new school year of the SSOC was held at the University of Arkansas Student Union Building, Fayetteville, Arkansas. JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL was in charge of the meeting and he discussed a demonstration held by him and seven other members of SSOC just before the Tulsa-Arkansas football game protesting the fact that there were no Negroes on the Arkansas football team. NEAL indicated he felt the demonstration had been successful and mentioned that they had received a write-up on the demonstration in the Arkansas Gazette.

NEAL informed those present that a similar demonstration would take place before the University of Arkansas-Baylor University game to be played on Saturday, October 12, 1968, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He advised that leaflets would be handed out on the student side of the stadium prior to the game and that more signs would be displayed regarding the lack of integration on the football team at the University of Arkansas. NEAL advised that a picnic was planned at 12:00 noon on October 12, 1968, near the stadium in order to get as many SSOC members as possible out for the demonstration. NEAL stated that the demonstration would be a peaceful type demonstration.

Characterizations of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

The following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on October 12, 1968:

Eighteen students, consisting of four Negro students and fourteen white students, just previous to the University of Arkansas-Baylor football game, Fayetteville, sat in the grass east of Razorback Stadium holding signs which read "COULD JIMMY BROWN PLAY HERE?," "BLACK RAZORBACKS," "RACISM KEEPS OUT BLACK ATHLETES," "WE CAN'T BACK ALL WHITE RAZORBACKS," etc.

LR 100-3564

JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, leader of the SSOC Chapter, University of Arkansas, and ALAN OGDEN, state traveler for SSOC, were observed in this group.

When the game started, the group dispersed without incident.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On July 2, 1968, a second source advised that SSOC continues to be headquartered at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and continues to defend and espouse the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Vietnam and emphasis on attacking the Selective Service System. Source two noted that SSOC Chairman Thomas N. Gardner in the summer of 1967 traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and that SSOC staff members Bruce Smith and Alan Levin traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1967 and February, 1968, respectively.

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC) - Continued

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student" indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee 37212, telephone number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "An association of young concerned Southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

APPENDIX

7*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 28, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA EDWARD F.
MC FADDEN dated 10/28/68 at
Little Rock

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/68

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-138)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA GORDON M. SIM dated 7/24/68, at
Sacramento.

No information has been received subsequent to
referenced report indicating any communist influence in
racial matters in the Sacramento Division.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Sacramento
- GMS/nme
(3)

REC 6 / 100-442529-2656



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 10/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
IS - SSOC
(OO: Memphis)
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)
Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to the Bureau, 10/8/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine (9) copies of LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting forth information concerning a demonstration sponsored by the SSOC at Fayetteville, Arkansas, just prior to the University of Arkansas - Baylor University football game at Fayetteville on 10/12/68, protesting the lack of integration on the Arkansas football team.

Two (2) copies of this LHM are being furnished Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case, and two (2) copies of LHM are being furnished New York as office of origin in the CIRM case, as demonstration was of a racial nature.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 7 - Little Rock
 (2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
 (1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)

HLT/jhb
(15)

(1 - Fayetteville Folder)

NOT RECORDED

191 OCT 23 1968

b6
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367-329

56 OCT 28 1968
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LR 100-3578

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to MIG and Secret Service, Little Rock; NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana; OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; and to USA, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/25/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re: San Juan letter to Bureau, 8/6/68.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letters by 2/1/69.

100-442529-2
2-Bureau
2-New York (Info)
1-San Juan
RCS:ldr
(5)

ST 102

100-442529-2657

REC-20

OCT 30 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/68 - 10/28/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	TYPED BY mif
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Jackson reports, of SA THOMAS FITZ PATRICK 5/10/68
and SA DANIEL J. CONNELL 7/26/68.

-P*-

LEAD:

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	☐ YES ☐ NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	☐ YES ☐ NO
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)						100-4-100-7-2658			
1 - NISO - CHASN (RM)						REC 55			
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)						ST-106			
2 - MIGp, Jackson (RM)									
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)						OCT 31 1968			
2 - Jackson (100-57)									
COPIES DESTROYED									
33 DEC 30 1968									
Dissemination Record of Attached Report									
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.								
Request Recd.	DATE: 11/5/68								
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD: 75 D/C								
How Fwd.	BY: [Signature]								
By									

54 NOV-7 1968

1 cc rept 80694D

JN 100-57

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
JN T-1 is	This report
JN T-2 is	This report

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this regard.

One copy of this report is furnished New York, as New York is Office of Origin in this matter.

Report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identities of JN T-1 and JN T-2, sources of continuing value whose identities if disclosed would undermine their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

- 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Report of:
Date:SA DANIEL J. CONNELL
10/28/68

Office: Jackson

Field Office File #:

100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information developed of Communist strategy or tactics. BAYARD RUSTIN, Negro male, from New York, spoke at Loyal Democrats of Mississippi State Convention. Information from confidential sources regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith set forth. Subversive publications available at Freedom Information Service, Jackson, Miss., set forth.

-P*-

DETAILS:

This report covers the period August 1, 1968, through October 28, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

On August 11, 1968, State Convention of Loyal Democrats of Mississippi was held at the Negro Masonic Temple on Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Speaking at this meeting was BAYARD RUSTIN, Negro male, of A. Phillip Randolph Institute, New York. RUSTIN was a leader of 1963 civil rights march in Washington, D. C., and was self-admitted member of Young Communist League (YCL), from 1936 to 1941.

YCL has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RUSTIN spoke on topic "Better Race Relations Through the Democratic Process."

(JN T-1; 8/11/68)

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the state of Mississippi.

AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, continues to be state president of the Mississippi chapter of the NAACP; and CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, of Fayette, Mississippi, is the Mississippi NAACP field secretary. Both EVERS and HENRY are involved in voter registration and other political activities at this time. For this reason, ALEX WAITES, Negro male, from New York, New York, is running the Mississippi NAACP at this time. He works out of the NAACP office in Jackson.

LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as Lawrence Guyot, Negro male, continues as chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and resides in Jackson, Mississippi. JOSEPH LEWIS HARRIS, Negro male, age [redacted], is the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party state office manager and resides in Sunflower, Mississippi.

b6
b7C

LAWRENCE GUYOT resides with MONICA REGINA KLEIN, white female, born [redacted], at Los Angeles, California. They reside on [redacted]. KLEIN is employed at [redacted] a lawyers' group which concentrates its efforts in defense of the Negro and minority elements in Mississippi.

(JN T-1; 10/24/68)

Copies of the following newspapers have been recently observed at the Freedom Information Service office in Jackson:

- 1) The Militant
- 2) The National Guardian
- 3) The Worker
- 4) The Southern Patriot

- 5) The Movement (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee publication)
- 6) Spartacist
- 7) Various publications of the Liberation News Service, an antidraft group, possibly located in Canada.
(JN T-2; 10/24/68)

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix of this report.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Patriot is a monthly publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF appears in the appendix of this report.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

"GUARDIAN"
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.'" This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical movement. To quote the

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

2

"GUARDIAN"
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";

Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists.

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

APPENDIX

1

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF);
"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" (SP)

An article in the December, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" (SP) commemorating the twentyfifth anniversary of the publication with that issue recites the following:

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was organized in 1938; SP, started in 1942, as the publication of SCHW, was taken over by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), in the late 1940's when SCHW went out of existence. SCEF, originally the "educational wing" of SCHW, continued as an independent organization. For almost two decades, concern of SCHW and SCEF was with racial segregation and oppression of black people. In 1964, SCEF recognized that the legal back of segregation had been broken and economic and political gains were necessary if Southern life was to change. In the past few years, SCEF has also supported battles for academic freedom and the Southern movement for world peace.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

The September, 1967, issue of SP refers to SCEF as a "community of Organizers and Writers", stating its work is centered in organizing the poor in Appalachia for political and economic power, helping white people in the Deep South find a common cause with black people, helping local groups organize action for peace and working for abolition of the "House Un-American Activities Committee".

The Masthead of SP in its April, 1968, issue states "The Southern Conference is dedicated to ending racism, poverty, and other injustices in the South; it opposes war as an instrument of national policy."

APPENDIX

2

Listed in the Masthead are SCEF officers consisting of eight executive committee members, four executive staff members headed by Carl and Anne Braden, five office staff members and fourteen field staff members and two "Eastern Representatives".

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl James Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party has some indirect influence in SCEF.

A second source, familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966 that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and SCEF, which

APPENDIX

3

they head. He said SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and they influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

The April, 1968, issue of SP states that the editorial and business offices of SCEF, publishers of SP, are at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky; office of publication, 150 Tenth Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee; Eastern office, Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
October 28, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
 MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Daniel
 J. Connell at Jackson, dated
 and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

DATE: 10/30/68

OO: New York

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 7/19/68.

Norfolk is not submitting a report for the 7/1 - 10/1/68 period because no specific information has been obtained which would logically fall within categories I through IV.

Although no specific information has been developed, sources report that one JOSEPH WILLIAM HELLINGER, a faculty member at the Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, a predominately Negro institution, has been advising the leader of a group of militant young Negroes who have formed an organization known as the Afro-American Liberation Movement (AALM).

Baltimore informant [] reportedly identified HELLINGER in 1956 as a CP member. b7D

An active investigation has been opened on HELLINGER. If and when more specific information is developed which will definitely fall within the scope of this matter, a report and/or LHM will be submitted. Until such time, it is not being reported under this caption.

EX 110

REC 8 28 1000

- 2 - Bureau (Registered)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Registered) *or*
2 - Norfolk (1 - 100-6683 JOSEPH HELLINGER)

LWK:lep

(5)

NOV 1 1968



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2659

DM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/68

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: () COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 5/2/68 at Buffalo, N.Y., and Buffalo letter to Bureau, 7/31/68.

Since referenced report, informants and sources of the Buffalo Division have reported no information of significance with regard to Communist Party activity in the Buffalo area concerning strategy, tactics or penetration and influence in racial type organizations.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted by the Buffalo Office at this time. Buffalo will continue to be alert in this area of Communist Party activity, and will submit an appropriate communication to reach the Bureau by 2/1/69.

100-806979
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo

PJS
(3)

EX 109

REC- 56

100-442529-2660
10 NOV 11 1968

304
RAC. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/68

FROM :

SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO:NEW YORK)

Rerep of SA [REDACTED], 7/31/68, at

Albany.

b6
b7C

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Albany
- TCK:lma
(5)

EX 110

REC 5

100-442529-2661

10 OCT 31 1968

Gladys
RACIAL INT. SEC.

54 NOV-6 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

ReTPlet, 8/1/68.

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter
ending 10/31/68.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
JEH:cj
(4)

EX 110

REC-63

100-442529-2662

OCT 31 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City let
to Director, 8/1/68.

No information pertinent to this matter has been
developed by the Oklahoma City Office during the past three
months.

REC 11

100-442529-2663

2 OCT 31 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:ow
(4)

OCT 31 1968

RACIAL



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: October 31, 1968

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated July 30, 1968.

The Baltimore Office has maintained contact with confidential informants familiar with various phases of Communist Party (CP) activity and other communist activities within the Baltimore Division as well as with sources within the racial movement. These contacts failed to reflect any information indicating any significant communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division.

The following confidential informants commented specifically concerning this matter:

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] is in an excellent position to know all local CP policies in connection with racial and other matters. He advised the CP in the Baltimore area has been avoiding any significant contacts with civil rights leaders and groups. Information from racial sources indicate that the more militant black nationalist organizations do not include white persons in their activities.

The Baltimore Office will continue to be alert for any communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division and will report any information indicating significant communist influence in such matters.

REC 55 100-442529-2664
(100-153735)

2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-Baltimore
FJW:lhs
(5)

2 NOV 1 1968

RACIAL
INVESTIGATION



NOV 7 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/68

FROM : SAC, Omaha (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/68.

Periodic contacts with [redacted]
[redacted] Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in the past concerning captioned matter, have continued to reveal no evidence of any Communist influence in racial type organizations in the Des Moines, Iowa, area.

b7D

There has been no information developed within the Omaha Division since submission of referenced letter to indicate the existence of any Communist influence in racial matters within this division.

100-442529-2665

REC-19

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Omaha
COW/klo
(3)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NY

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau, 7/25/68.

No information has been received during the period 7/1/68 - 9/30/68 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC 55

100-442529-2666

NOV 1 1968



RAC. INTL SEC.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(4)

59 NOV 8 - 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/22/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA HARRY C. JUNG	TYPED BY lep
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

h.g. *B.R. Putnam*

REFERENCE

Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, 8/8/68, St. Louis.

STATUS

P*

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will submit report by 2/1/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.		
REQUEST RECD.	DATE: FEB, 1969, RAO		
DATE FWD.	DATE: 11/7/68		
HOW FWD.	HOW: [Signature]		
BY	BY: [Signature]		

51 NOV 12 1968 *REC-64 EX 110* *MAILED 11-15-68*

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY

SL T-1 is
SL T-2 is
SL T-3 is
SL T-4 is
SL T-5 is

A large rectangular black box redacting the identities of informants SL T-1 through SL T-5.

LOCATION

A large rectangular black box redacting the locations of informants SL T-1 through SL T-5.

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA HARRY C. JUNG
Date: 10/30/68
Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At second session of Missouri District CP State Convention held in SLMO, 8/4/68, HERSHEL WALKER, District Chairman quoted GUS HALL, CP National General Secretary, as saying only solution to domestic-social problems was the uprooting and abolition of racism and oppression of Black Americans. FRED HALSTEAD, SWP, Presidential Candidate alleged growing dissention between black and white soldiers in Vietnam. Local CP considering enrollment of Black militants in Marxist classes. Communist penetration in St. Louis CORE and NAACP described. N.Y.

P*

DETAILS AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At the second session or second half of the Missouri District Communist Party (CP) State Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 4, 1968, HERSHEL WALKER, District Chairman, and a member of the National Committee of the CP - USA, reported on his attendance at a special convention of the CP - USA held in New York City, New York, in July, 1968. WALKER said that GUS HALL, National General Secretary of the CP disclosed at the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SL 100-19352

special convention that the elections were of the utmost importance because they were taking place at a critical time in the affairs of the country. HALL said that the country faced a series of crises in its international and domestic policies, and that the only solution to the domestic-social problems was the uprooting and abolition of racism and oppression of Black Americans.

WALKER said that each CP district was instructed to pick out peace and civil rights candidates locally to support. They were also instructed to get as many Negroes as possible elected on city, state and national levels.

(SL T-1, August 30, 1968)
(SL T-2, September 5, 1968)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

On October 9, 1968, the SWP sponsored a meeting which was held at 4283 Olive Street, St. Louis. FRED HALSTEAD, SWP Presidential candidate, was the principal speaker at this meeting. HALSTEAD told of extensive travel he had made throughout the world and included a visit to Vietnam. He said American enlisted men were very much against the war but that one of the most interesting things he found in Vietnam was the growing dissention between black and white soldiers. He said that he has been in several places where fights actually took place between black and white soldiers and that he anticipated in the near future an open revolt between black and white soldiers. N.Y.
Mo.

HALSTEAD also reviewed the New York City teachers' strike and intimated that the strike boiled down to a conflict between black and white teachers. He also asserted that the Board of Education was racist in its behavior.

(SL T-3, October 14, 1968)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

During a special meeting of the State Committee of the Missouri District CP held in St. Louis on September 22, 1968, HERSHEL WALKER announced that he had contacted a local Black militant group, the identity of which he did not disclose, regarding attendance at some Marxist classes to be held by the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SL 100-19352

CP. WALKER stated that the group expressed some interest in these classes and he urged that the district take steps to sponsor such classes. Details of the arrangements for these classes were to be announced at a later date.

(SL T-4, October 1, 1968)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Two members of the Industrial Area of the CP in St. Louis have been assigned to attend meetings and cover activities of the St. Louis Chapter of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE). One of these individuals, however, has not attended any function of the organization since March, 1968. The other member holds an office in the organization but for all practical purposes, the CP exercises no influence, domination, or control of the organization.

(SL T-2, September 5, 1968)

B. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Two members of the community area of the CP in St. Louis have been assigned to attend meetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). These individuals have on occasion attended meetings and functions of the organization, but hold no offices and have exercised no influence in the organization.

(SL T-5, October 7, 1968)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

October 30, 1968

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA Harry C. Jung
dated October 30, 1968,
at St. Louis, Missouri

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE OCT 31 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/19/68 -10/21/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JAMES F. O'CONNELL	TYPED BY dld
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b6 b7C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 7/8/68, at NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The following SAS assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

JOHN G. GREEN

Socialist Workers Party
Workers World Party
Progressive Labor Party
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs

JOHN W. ROBINSON

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

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- 1 - Naval Investigative Service
Office, NYC (RM) (RRR)
- 4 - New York (100-153735)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
	AGENCY: AGCT, [REDACTED]			[Handwritten notes and stamps]
By	79 NOV 18 1968			

100 destroyed 100 rpt 806940

NY 100-153735

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

It is noted that the Cominfil of the Negro American Labor Council case has been closed.

SA [] reviewed the file on the Congress of Racial Equality but information pertinent to this report had not been reported.

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source engaged in furnishing information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
NY T-1 []	
NY T-2 []	[]
NY T-3 CG 5824-S*	Characterizations of DOROTHY HEALEY, JAMES JACKSON
NY T-4 []	[]
NY T-5 []	100-151987-2858
NY T-6 [] (Panel Source)	100-147372-6722

- B -

(COVER PAGE)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Con't)

NY T-7

[REDACTED]

100-147372-1B85(3)

[REDACTED]

NY T-8

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-9

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-10

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NY T-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

NY T-12

NY 3810-S*

NY T-13

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
JIM ALLEN

NY T-14

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
GIL GREEN, WILLIAM
PATTERSON

NY T-15

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
FRED HALSTEAD

NY T-16

NY 694-S*

Characterization of
STANLEY LEVISON

NY T-17

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
MICKEY LIMA

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to
gather and report information regarding this matter.

- C* -

(COVER PAGE)

~~SECRET~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3 - 108th INTC GROUP, NYC (RM) (RRR)
1 - 2nd OSI DISTRICT, USAF (RM) (RRR)
1 - NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, NYC (RM) (RRR)

Report of: JAMES F. O'CONNELL Office: NEW YORK
Date: OCT 31 1968
Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NS EPT/NE
ON 8-9-01 930775

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book, "Ghetto Rebellion To Black Liberation", was described by the NY State CP Committee as "the first full-length Marxist contribution to the literature of the current black revolution". LIGHTFOOT, in his book, discusses the reasons behind the ghetto revolts, and alleges that there is a crisis in our foreign policy and that a fascist danger exists in America where there is a sick economy and sick society. He names capitalism as the source of these troubles as well as of the oppression of Negroes and calls for elimination of the capitalist system. LIGHTFOOT also maintains that socialism is the path that the emerging nations of Africa must choose and that socialism will destroy racism and enhance the position of Negroes. LIGHTFOOT praises the Soviet Union for its promotion of equality and FIDEL CASTRO for his efforts in allegedly overcoming segregation and discrimination in Cuba. He asserts that black liberation is impossible without Communist participation and that the CP is the only force with the experience to carry on when moments of indecision arise in the Negro freedom struggle. There is a

~~SECRET~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS: (Con't)

division within the CP, USA, around basic differences relating to current CP policies one of which is the policy toward the Negro freedom movement. A special convention of the CP, USA, was held in July, 1968, to establish a clear policy on questions such as the Negro Question but it was not resolved. At the convention the existing policy of integration was attacked and no new position definitely determined. The platform upon which the CP, USA candidates for President and Vice President are running states that the candidates support the demand for black power or the right of black people to control their own community institutions. The "Daily World" has called for the ending of the Vietnam war and a shifting of the money spent in the war to anti-poverty and other social programs. The Party has called for world-wide protests over the conviction of HUEY NEWTON, Black Panther Party leader. Negroes were in attendance at a W.E.B. DuBois Club school for young militants held in New Hampshire in January, 1968. The Progressive Labor Party has called for united action by Negroes and Puerto Ricans to throw the NYC Tactical Police Force from their communities. It also attempted to exploit a firing of a Puerto Rican worker by a private company by building the situation into a racial and civil rights matter. The Socialist Workers Party is in favor of arming Negroes, of Negroes defending themselves, and of black control of black communities. This party intends to build its influence in the Negro liberation movement through use of the election campaign, contacts with black campus organizations, and Negro defense committee involvement. The youth group of the Young Socialist Alliance plans to continue its contact and activity within the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union. CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee Member of the Socialist Workers Party, has stated that their propaganda should continue to link the two concepts of organized self-defense and the building of an independent black party.

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS: (Con't)

He also claims his Party has a role to play in building black leadership. "Workers World", the publication of the Workers World Party has published articles praising Negro militancy. Black Panther Party leaders have visited Cuba for indoctrination on the Cuban revolution and, orders given by Black Panther Party leaders gives the general impression that it is Peking-oriented. STANLEY LEVISION is still advising the SCLC leadership.

- P -

- 1 B -

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NY 100-153735

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the CP National Office (or) Discussed at National Meetings

The "Daily World", July 30, 1968, page 7, contained an advertisement stating that "The New York State Committee of the Communist Party Greets The Publication Of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's New Book 'Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation.'" It said "We urge our members and friends to read, to study, and distribute widely this important book; the first full length Marxist contribution to the literature of the current black revolution."

In the Foreword of his book, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation", CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT states that he offers what he considers to be a Marxist view of the path ahead for the black liberation movement which is in a new stage marked by the slogan "Black Power" and ghetto revolts.

The book is divided into four parts, "Behind the Ghetto Revolts", "We Can Overcome", "The Way Out", and "Socialism and Equality".

In Part I he notes that the Negro revolt rests on four main developments, the necessity for black people to have a substantial share of power over decisions affecting their welfare, conditions in the ghetto, problems in the rural areas of the South, and racism in the white community. He states that the economic problems of Negroes

NY 100-153735

are at the core of the struggle that will be conducted and that it is hoped that a growing awareness of the importance of struggle on the economic and political fronts will result in Negro unity.

He continues in part as follows:

Black power has positive values which range from the psychological to the political. However, the main reason that this slogan has been accepted by most people is the recognition that black people must have a greater share of economic and political power.

Regarding civil rights, there are enough laws already passed to meet the problems. It is now a question of enforcement and, despite the court rulings and laws that have been passed, Negroes in many areas are still second-class citizens. Wherever progress has been made, it resulted from actions begun by Negroes and, therefore, the role to be played today is highlighted by the black power concept. However, this does not do away with the necessity for allies.

Today, Negroes are seeking a share of governmental power to help enforce the laws which have been passed. Negroes have been living in enforced segregation and exploited as workers, making them a class without money. Because money is a major source of power, Negroes are a people without power, and, therefore, the struggle to obtain black power and money are significant changes in the black liberation movement.

LIGHTFOOT goes on to discuss the exploitation of the Negro in the ghettos which he describes as "super-exploitation" of the Negro by capitalism resulting in lower standards of living and slum evils.

In commenting on "Racism and Black Nationalism", LIGHTFOOT makes the following observations:

NY 100-153735

The growth of racist ideology in the United States is another cause of the black revolt. The use of racist ideology by the ruling class is not new but it is important to recognize that there is not sufficient response against it by whites. Racism is easily spread and there must be a radical shift from this ideology by white workers if a coalition of black and white is to be built.

Racism has resulted in moods of black nationalism on the part of Negroes which is due, in part, to a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Many Negroes have concluded that integration does not solve the problem of being black and that the exercise of freedom requires positions of strength. This is a powerful force behind the black power concept. In addition, Negroes today are taking pride in their own race and are seeking greater identity with their past.

Another factor giving impetus to black nationalism is the growth of three categories of people in the ghetto, the unemployed Negro migrants from the South, Negro youth, students and unemployed, and a Negro capitalist class. This situation is the main social base for black nationalism.

The central thrust of this movement has been against the police apparatus, the ruling class and white business in the ghetto. However, the trend of black nationalism does not deny the necessity of black and white unity.

In the second part of his book, LIGHTFOOT alleges that a crisis exists in our foreign policy, that a fascist danger exists in America, that there is a sick economy and sick society in the United States, and he comments on the struggle to be conducted within capitalism and what program should be followed. In this section, he makes the following observations:

NY 100-153735

The Negro freedom struggle has become an important foreign policy issue and adds to the crisis which United States foreign policy is in. We have reached this crisis because United States monopoly capital, since World War II, has had a campaign to control the economies of all other countries. United States imperialism has become the center of reaction, racism, and war, but is being rejected by the peoples of the world.

The Vietnam war has become the center of debate on all aspects of foreign policy. In Vietnam, the issue is the right of a nation to self-determination. There is widespread opposition to our policy in Vietnam which has created a situation requiring a correction of this country's foreign policy. There must be a change leading to world peace. This problem is related to the Negro freedom struggle and meeting the problems of the Negro struggle necessitates a change in this country's foreign policy.

There is also the growing danger of fascism because the drive of big corporations for world domination has been accompanied by pro-fascist reactions. The common ideological weapons of fascism are anti-communism and racism. With the beginning of the cold war policy in 1946, measures were instituted to destroy the Communist Party in the United States. These measures began with the formation of the House Un-American Activities Committee and extended through the prosecutions under the Smith Act, Mc Carthyism, and the coalescence of ultra-Right and conservative forces around GOLDWATER in the 1964 election.

The American people still do not understand the source of the fascist danger in this country. The most dangerous aspect of the ultra-Right menace is the trend of government toward a garrison state. The industrial - military complex controls to a great extent the police and intelligence aspects of government. This is illustrated by the power of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

NY 100-153735

In order to defeat fascism in this country and prevent a military - big business government, the people must put into office a government which will break up the power grouping that has arisen since World War II. This means an end to the cold war, the removal of forces representing monopoly corporations and a break-up of the power of the military over the affairs of the country.

The economy of the country, which is both exploitative and parasitic, is contributing to the social revolution and has created crisis-like conditions for a large segment of Americans. There are millions living in poverty. There is persistent unemployment with the Negro, the victim of a special system of exploitation.

The black ghettos are the main problem in the nation's cities. The conditions under which people live, the pollution of water and air, the lack of doctors, housing and education problems, as well as a rising crime rate are symptoms of a sick society. The bankruptcy of capitalist ideology, along with job insecurity, poverty and racism are the causes of our sick society. Capitalism is the source of an imperialist foreign policy, fascist danger, a sick society and oppression of Negroes.

Only with the elimination of the capitalist system can Negroes gain equality but this does not mean that change cannot be achieved within the framework of capitalism. It is true that the struggle for socialism develops in democratic struggles in the capitalist system and the Negro struggle for equality is essentially a democratic struggle. Important changes have been made in the status of the Negro and can be made under the capitalist system.

It cannot be shown that an armed struggle by Negroes would have support and, therefore, the resort to arms would be suicidal.

The present outbreak of violence in the ghettos by Negroes is defensive in nature and the Negro's right to defend themselves by arms, if necessary, should be supported. But it is wrong to conclude that the channels for advances have been closed. There is a possibility for

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black people to secure more gains in the political arena. Political strikes must complement economic ones in forcing the power structure to make changes. Also, the help of the white community should be sought.

It is essential, in this period, to form a program, or a series of programs, that can bring together the problems of black Americans with those of white Americans. Progress requires building a powerful coalition against monopoly capital. In any program to combat poverty, it is essential that there be massive federal intervention at all levels of government. However, changes in the ghetto can be won by mass struggle without federal aid. This requires a struggle to raise wages and obtain jobs for Negroes.

The labor movement has the power to protect the interests of all workers and changes must take place to make it a more effective instrument of struggle. Its ability to bring about meaningful political change is unequalled. If labor is not living up to its responsibilities to the Negro people, pressure should be brought to make it do so. Discrimination within unions should be attacked, particularly within the building trades unions.

Black power should also be viewed as black workers acting as a force for better unions. Negro consumer power should also be used to defend his interests. There must be actions to force changes in hiring practices by companies inside and outside the ghetto.

The problem of Negro youth is the most important one. Negro youth was the prime mover in the eruptions in the black ghettos. What is needed is a federally operated job training and placement program.

The problems facing the deprived masses cannot be resolved under the two-party system as it now exists. The idea of black power means the right of Negroes to share in the power structure of the country and the black power slogan can have a positive effect in accelerating the rise

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of political independence. The Lowndes County, Alabama, Freedom Organization, known as the Black Panther Party, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party are important steps in the realignment of political forces and in moving Negroes into an independent political position. In addition, there must be a fight within the two major parties. There should be developed a new people's party.

What is needed is a socialist reorganization because a socialist system is the only means of destroying exploitation of black and white. The fight for partial demands can make the masses aware of the need to change the present system. The struggle for socialism is a continuing one and this is the time to put forward the reasons for a socialist solution.

In Part III of his book, LIGHTFOOT discusses the path of socialism for Africa and the Afro-American. In this section he makes the following claims:

Revolutions in Africa pass through a democratic and then a socialist stage and the main points of contention concern the necessity of defeating neo-colonialist policies and the choice of a capitalist or non-capitalist path. American politicians and businessmen would like to impose on Africa an economic exploitation of politically independent countries just as they have in Latin America where United States imperialism has established a profitable empire. Imperialists have always attempted to retain control over the economic life of former colonies.

The idea of socialism is the central factor in almost all African countries. Most of the African national parties and governments have declared themselves in favor of a socialist path. Independent African states have only two choices, a capitalist direction or a non-capitalist one leading to socialism. It would be a mistake to choose the capitalist path. The clearest picture of the path toward a socialist Africa is to be found in Ghana when it was led by KWAME NKRUMAH.

The solution of the Negro question in the United States, as in Africa, must proceed in stages. The revolution in Africa has great meaning for Afro-Americans. Especially

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in Ghana was there evidence of black power; everything reflected a black-led society. However, it is difficult to have a strong black republic in a world dominated by imperialist powers. The African revolution has show that the destiny of the Negro is interwoven with what is happening in the world especially the struggle between capitalism and socialism. There cannot be isolation from the world-wide trend toward socialism. As indicated by Ghana, the future of all emerging nations and freedom struggles must be seen as part of a world on it way to socialism.

It is wrong to exclude a black and white coalition because of past experiences. The politics of liberation requires building black power and the ability to use that power to influence and mobilize all possible allies against the white ruling class. Monolithic white unity is a myth and the politics of black power must be used to end white supremacy. In the United States, securing change requires that Negroes have white allies along with the support it is receiving from the rest of the world. Economic independence can be promoted only within the framework of an expanding socialist world and the growth of socialism in Africa.

The Negro must have some control over the basic means of production and must use his vote more effectively. Dispossessed white workers and blacks must take control of the country and establish a system of public ownership if a voice in economic control is to be achieved.

Negroes are fearful that they may be betrayed under socialism. This is a result of racism which is a product of capitalism. With socialism, the causes of racism will be destroyed. However, once socialism is attained there must be a continuous fight waged against white supremacy. Under socialism, the Negro's role in positions of power and influence will be enhanced.

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In Part IV of his book, LIGHTFOOT praises the Soviet Union for its aid to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and for its promotion of equality for its people, economically, educationally and culturally. He states that Soviet people have shown that racism is not inherent, that once the exploiting classes are removed from power and exploitation is abolished, all races can live in peace.

LIGHTFOOT also discusses the history of the Negro in Cuba and in so doing praises FIDEL CASTRO for his efforts in ending the unequal status of Afro-Cubans, overcoming segregation and discrimination, and promoting black and white unity. He states that the Cuban Revolution must be defended and that black Americans should not allow the Cuban example of interracial living to be erased. He claims that the Soviet Union and Cuba have provided the guarantees that black people, or other people of color, will not be betrayed in a socialist world.

In conclusion, LIGHTFOOT maintains that black liberation is impossible without Communist participation. He praises the record of the Communist Party in the fight for Negro freedom, the emergence of the Soviet Union as the main force against national oppression and decries the use of anti-communism as harmful to the Negro freedom struggle because it deprives this struggle of dedicated forces.

LIGHTFOOT notes that "To obtain full economic, political and social equality for Negro citizens requires not only Communist participation in freedom struggles but a strong, influential Communist Party as well." He claims that the Communist Party is the outstanding force working in the white community and is the only force with the experience to carry on when moments of indecision arise in the Negro freedom struggle.

The CP, USA met in special convention at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, during the period July 4 - 7, 1968, which convention was preceded by a two-day meeting of the Party's National Committee on July 1 - 2, 1968. Both of these meetings showed the existence of a deep ideological and policy division in national and state leadership. This division can be expected to become sharper.

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The division occurs around basic differences which relate to current CP policies toward the "new left", student movements, Negro people's struggles, and electoral movements.

The most substantial and politically astute oppositional forces within the Party and its leadership are the remnants of an old "revisionist group" that existed a decade ago. These leaders have never been reconciled to the defeat they suffered in 1958. Since then, this group has gained converts including a considerable bloc of Negro leaders who accept the "black power" line of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN and vigorously oppose the Negro line of the Party fathered by JAMES JACKSON.

JAMES JACKSON was angered by the action of the special convention of the Party which raised doubts as to the correctness of the present Party policy on Negro problems and the failure of the convention to act one way or another on whether the Party maintains that course or whether it falls back to the slogan of self-determination and acceptance of the policy line of the "irresponsible" elements in Negro life.

The special convention was convened to establish clear and firm CP policy and positions on certain questions including one to dispel all uncertainty about CP policy on the Negro question and to take a concrete and affirmative position against the CARMICHAEL - BROWN and militant concepts of black nationalism and black power based on any anti white-black unity. It was left generally unresolved.

The convention, instead of clearing the haziness around the Party's Negro policy, added to the confusion. The existing policy of integration was attacked but no new position definitely determined. The "Draft Resolution on Struggle for Black Liberation" which was discussed and generally approved, by the panel appointed to discuss it, and in the discussion on the Resolution before the convention, establishes a line at variance with the current Party line.

The policy content of the Resolution, which is not formally adopted, represents a complete victory for the forces and exponents of black nationalism and the extremist

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interpretation of black power. The Resolution calls for community control of all public and social institutions. It states that "The documented charges of genocide against the black community give merit to the organizing of residents in these communities to defend themselves."

The Resolution also states:

"Only with the advent of a society in which exploitation is not an integral part would black people have free rein and free opportunity to determine for themselves their relationship to United States society as a whole . . .

"We believe that if any degree of change is to be effected in the lives of black people - - even under the present system - - that black people must have a decisive vote in making changes on such terms and in such forms as to them seem proper . . ."

NY T-1
July 22, 1968

At the special convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the period July 4 - 7, 1968, GUS HALL, the CP, USA, General Secretary, gave the main address. During his talk, he directed his attention to recent events in the United States which concerned Negro Americans. He stated that the black liberation movement was a reaction to a system of oppression within this country. He noted that this oppression was racial and also against a national group. HALL characterized Negro Americans as being, for the most part, a working-class group which was being exploited by American capitalism. He further stated that the CP, USA program had to incorporate within itself the need to fight for black liberation.

At this special convention, six panels were formed including one which was to deal with the black liberation movement.

At the July 6, 1968, session of the convention, CHARLENE MITCHELL presented a report to the convention on the struggle of the Negro people. She maintained that the

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Afro-American is oppressed in every field and pointed out that the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the Negro has never reached full potential.

MITCHELL stated that since most of the Negro workers are members of the working class they are exploited not only because they are Negroes but are exploited as workers. She said the only salvation is through the CP, USA.

MITCHELL called for control of schools in black communities by blacks and said that the black community should also control the police in their area.

NY T-2
July 30, 1968

The CP, USA is divided by factionalism as a result of events which occurred at the special convention of the CP, USA held during July, 1968. The division within the Party pits the youth and the left faction against the old-time leadership of the Party. This division is compounded by the animosity of a number of the old-time leaders toward GUS HALL, whom they claimed compromised with the left faction at the special convention.

Of the two factions within the Party, one is the left faction which is an organized group made up of a group from New York and California which includes people such as GIL GREEN, JIM ALLEN, DOROTHY HEALEY and MICKEY LIMA, plus some of the militant Negroes. Also in this group are the militant youth in the Party. The other faction is comprised of the old-time leadership of the Party including such Negro leaders as HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON

The split within the Party developed in part as a result of the National Executive Board, CP, USA meeting which proposed that GUS HALL be the CP, USA candidate for the Presidency of the United States. However, Negroes within the Party made it clear that they were not enthusiastic over the prospect of a white person being named the Party's candidate.

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Several of the Negro leaders made the point that the nominee should be a Negro because this would be the best way for the Party to show that it is in earnest when it claims it is for equality for Negroes.

NY T-3
August 11, 1968

With respect to black youth and the black "New Left" groups, the CP, USA has been and is so desperate to recruit black youth that it has been willing to tolerate almost any activity aimed at reaching Negroes. However, most of the "New Left" black groups are for building an armed revolution and are aligned with Cuba and China. They are suspicious and often contemptuous of the predominantly white CP.

NY T-4
July 19, 1968

and

2. Plans/ Strategy Revealed
in Party Publications

The "Daily World", issue of August 28, 1968, page 9, published the planks of the CP platform on which the Party's candidates for President and Vice President are running. Plank number four of this platform calls for freedom for the black people as well as for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Indian people. It states that the fight for black liberation is the key to social progress in America. The article noted "We support the demand for black power; that is, the right of the black people to control their own community institutions and to have proportional power in all other institutions."

It notes that the control of the black communities is not enough to win full equality and that in order to achieve this, Negroes must have economic power such as the ownership and control of industries and banks. It adds that in order to achieve black power, there must be an alliance of black and white workers directed against the white corporate power. In this plank, the candidates further

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stated that the people of the ghetto should have the right to control schools, police, welfare bodies, and all other institutions in their communities. It further states that they support the right of Afro-Americans as well as other oppressed peoples to armed self-defense from racist violence.

The "Daily World" issue of July 31, 1968, page 5, commented on staff reports that had been issued by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In this editorial, it is stated that a full-scale program is needed to meet the demands of the Negro people. It adds that President JOHNSON, acting in collusion with the leaders of both political parties, has refused to move for such a program, using the excuse of the Vietnam war, balancing the budget, and saving the dollar to prohibit the spending of money to solve the problems of the ghetto.

It calls for a united action by black and white to force the President and Congress to reverse their position and states that the first step must be the ending of the Vietnam war and a shift of the money spent in this effort to anti-poverty and other social programs. It also calls for the organized labor movement to lead the drive to defeat the Jim Crow system in the United States.

The "Daily World" issue of September 14, 1968, page 10, contains a statement on the conviction of the Black Panther Party leader HUEY NEWTON in California in the killing of a policeman. The article notes that HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA had stated that NEWTON's only crime was his militancy and his call for black people to defend themselves from police violence.

The article states that the CP, USA called for organized protests of a world-wide nature "against the HUEY NEWTON frameup and conviction."

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JFO:djg

1.

3. PLANS AND ACTIVITY OF THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS (DCA)

The DCA conducted a Black Liberation School in Conway, New Hampshire, on January 15, 1968. The purpose of the school was to invite young militants from across the United States to discuss the liberation movement, the working class in the United States, the roll of the Du Bois Clubs, capitalism and marxism, with the idea in mind that each person in the school would go back to their community or organizations and form a DuBois Club and work in conjunction with the National Office of the DuBois Clubs. Attending the school were about 18 Negroes and two Puerto Ricans. The school lasted eight days and the DCA furnished room and board for those in attendance.

NY T-5
July 20, 1968

An article in the July 31, 1968, issue of the "Daily World" on page 7, states that JOSE STEVENS, Chairman of the New York City DCA will speak on "Black Power and How To Get It" at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, at the Education Alliance, 197 East Broadway, New York City.

From the time of its founding in 1964, the DCA has never established an effective approach to Negro youth.

NY T-4
July 19, 1968

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The source furnished a leaflet captioned "Police Get Out" which is printed in both English and Spanish and reflects that it was issued by the PLP.

This leaflet claims that the police have protected drug traffic, are guilty of racial discrimination, and have made illegal entry into Puerto Rican homes.

The leaflet calls for Puerto Ricans and blacks to unite and throw the New York City Tactical Police Force out of their community.

NY T-6
July 29, 1968

FELIPE DE JESUS, who is known as a member of the PLP but who is technically not a member of the PLP because he will not accept Party discipline, was fired from his job at the Figure Flattery Brassiere Company, 85 Tenth Avenue, New York City, as a result of a dispute between Local 32, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the Company.

A number of DE JESUS' co-workers in the Union supported him against the Company, refused to work, and were also fired.

In view of the situation at the Figure Flattery Company, the PLP decided to support DE JESUS because the PLP saw a chance to build the situation into a racial and civil rights project since a majority of the workers at the Company are Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The PLP called a meeting for August 22, 1968, at Academy Hall, 873 Broadway, New York City, for PLP union members and contacts to organize a front committee to get support for DE JESUS and his supporters from other unions.

The source furnished a leaflet printed in both English and Spanish which was distributed in the vicinity of the Figure Flattery Company.

JWR:mep

NY 100-153735

This leaflet claims that Afro-Americans and Latin Workers, who are employed by the Company, are forced to work under unbelievably bad conditions.

The leaflet also claims that the bosses use the excuse that they have caught workers stealing and had turned the factory into something resembling a prison or a concentration camp.

NY T-7
August 20, 1968

Source advised that he had attended a meeting on August 22, 1968, in Room 14 A, at Academy Hall, New York City, which had been called by the PLP to show support for FELIPE DE JESUS in his dispute with the Figure Flattery Company, 85 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

The source advised that the meeting was attended by approximately 55 people, most of whom were Spanish decent.

The source advised that the meeting was conducted almost entirely in Spanish but there was not much to discuss as the strike at Figure Flattery had been settled at 4:00 p.m. that afternoon.

NY T-8
August 22, 1968

Source advised that he did not attend the meeting on August 22, 1968, however, he had learned from other PLP members that the PLP's plan to form a front committee for FELIPE DE JESUS had been abandoned as the strike at Figure Flattery had been settled before the meeting was held.

NY T-7
September 9, 1968

NY 100-153735

JGG:kbm

1.

2. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A report was presented at the May 15, 1968, membership meeting of the SWP-New York Local (NYL), concerning the Afro-American report made at the SWP National Committee Plenum. This report disclosed that the Party is "for arming blacks" and "for giving arms to the black". It was further related that the Party was in favor of the Negroes defending themselves and it was stated that "otherwise, you'll get smashed when you try to take power". It was stated that the plenum again put forth a concept of "black control of black communities" and projected a Party Blackcadre of 150 members

The report stated that a black leadership must be built in the black movement and that the means of the Party attaining this is to "recruit". It was stated that the SWP will have to build the black movement and that the activities of the Party toward this end would be:

1. Utilization of the election campaign
2. Contact with black campus organizations
3. Negro defense committee involvement.

It was stated at this time that the United States Government is afraid of the ghetto uprisings and the Government's policy at this time is one of granting some concessions and then embarking on some repressions. It was further stated that the SWP's prior move to form a black fraction was for the purpose of recruiting more Negroes as well as informing the National Office of the SWP on a continuing basis of the progress and activities in the Negro field of the various Party branches.

NY T-9

June 10, 1968

NY 100-153735

JGG:kbm

2.

On May 22, 1968, a report was presented to a meeting of the SWP-NYL and according to this report the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), will continue its work in both the anti-war movement and the black movement. In regards to the black movement, the youth group plans to continue its contact and activity within the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) as well as this union's conferences at which time it will advertise its activities.

NY T-9

June 17, 1968

7
PAUL BOUTELLE, the current Vice-Presidential candidate on the SWP ticket and former Chairman of Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam (AAAWV), stated on July 10, 1968, that the AAAWV is currently defunct as an organization. BOUTELLE added that for all practical purposes the organization ceased to exist about 1½ to 2 years ago.

NY T-9

July 11, 1968

In the Internal Information Bulletin published by the SWP, New York, New York, dated June, 1968, there is a report, On Black Struggle by CLIFTON DE BERRY. In the article DE BERRY, National Committee Member of the SWP, states that our propaganda should continue to link the two concepts of organized self-defense and the building of an independent black party. The building of a black party cannot be separated from the need to defend that party, and it cannot be separated from the need for the party to help organize the black community to defend itself.

NY 100-153735

JGG:kbm

3.

In referring to the development of leadership among the black community, DE BERRY states that the SWP has a central role to play in the building of a black leadership. We are finding out now that there are greater opportunities to extend the influence of our ideas and proposals than ever before. The contradiction between a highly radicalized black community along with a poorly organized and programmatically equipped black leadership was made blatantly obvious in the lack of purpose and perspectives in the rebellions which followed KING's assassination.

He continues, the only way we will be able to intervene effectively in the black movement is if we do so with an understanding of the difficulties involved, and if we understand the problems of building a movement rapidly from scratch.

In many areas the burden of our propaganda work and contact with Afro-American organizations will, of necessity, fall on white comrades, and it is important that these comrades display an attitude of full identification with the ongoing struggles. We are not sideline critics who simply make comments about existing black leaderships, and we should never give this impression. They must see the building of a leadership as part of their responsibility as cadres of this revolutionary party.

One thing we can do to make our position more clear is to explain more concretely to black militants the nature of our movement as a combat organization whose task it is to build leadership for the American revolution.

In writing of the tasks ahead, DE BERRY states that the major task in the coming period is centered around the election campaign that is building Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle.

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JGG:kbm

4.

The campaign gives us the greatest opportunity we have had in a long time to reach out to black groups and individuals. Already a number of black comrades have been recruited to the youth in the first six months of the campaign, and we have over 300 Afro-American endorsers.

Because of the radicalization among the black students, it is much easier for us to make contact with black groups through our campus fractions. A high percentage of the Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle endorsers are students. In addition, we have found a very good reception to our speakers among black high school students, and we may find that the black high school students may well be our best arena for recruitment.

To carry out these tasks more effectively, that is the tasks of working on the campaign of defending black militants and of getting out our ideas, we must establish better contact with black organizations and with individual Afro-Americans.

Each local should consider carefully the idea of setting up at least a minimal fraction to carry out the various tasks set forth above.

Such fractions should meet regularly to plan the work that needs to be done and should make regular reports to the local executive branch meetings.

One person from the fraction should be appointed to correspond regularly with the black fractions in New York, about the work that is going on.

NY T -10

August 14, 1968

JFO:jmm

1.

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3. Workers World Party

The August 1, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Cleveland Community Control Sets Historic Precedent". The article states that leaders of the Afro-American community in Cleveland demanded and got what is perhaps the first genuine measure of Black control over a Black Community in this country since the days of Reconstruction. The article says that for almost twenty-four hours on July 24, 1968, white police and whites from the racist communities adjoining Cleveland's East Side, were barred from the area as Black leadership took responsibility for safety in the neighborhood.

"This brief experiment in community control, which originated from below and was the direct demand of Black people, was a foot in the door of self-determination. As such it frightened the ruling class and at the same time gave the bosses and the masses a glimpse of the inevitable future."

The September 13, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an editorial entitled "Fort Hood Forty Three". The article states that sixty Black soldiers demonstrated at Fort Hood, Texas, against being sent to the Chicago Democratic Convention as additional Cossacks for the War-mad ruling class to put down youthful anti-war demonstrators.

The article continues stating that "it was an act of supreme class solidarity, for which forty three soldiers immediately paid by being thrown into the stockade. It was also an example to millions more in the Armed Services -- an example to follow when asked to shoot down the oppressed masses, whether in the USA or in Vietnam".

This article concludes, "These men, particularly the forty three now facing the wrath of the military brass, deserve the energetic support of all the oppressed and all the progressive anti-war movement in the United States. Their action, labeled by some as 'mutiny', is actually a glorious episode and should inspire every person to rush to their defense who is at all serious about fighting against the war and supporting Black Freedom".

NY 100-153735

JFO'C:mg

1

II. IDENTIFIABLE PERSECUTION AND INFLUENCE
IN CUBAN ORGANIZATIONS

A. Black Panther Party (BPP)

No Cuban or Communist technicians are known to be in the United States helping the BPP. However, some BPP leaders have gone to Cuba for indoctrination on the Cuban revolution and those who go must be ranked "Captain" and above. Captain JOUDON FORD of the BPP recently went to Cuba and tells of the wonders of the Cuban revolution. FORD claims that when the revolution starts Cuba, Mexico and the Soviet Union will be allies of the BPP. However, he indicated a distrust for Russia.

The general impression given by orders from BPP leaders is that the BPP is Peking-oriented and only suspiciously tolerant of Soviet communism.

NY T-11

September 16, 1968

B. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On various dates between June 29, 1968, and October 14, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON acted as an advisor and consultant to the current leadership of the SCLC as well as to CORETTA KING, the widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

NY T-12

June 29, 1968 to
October 14, 1968

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary Of Individuals

JIM ALLEN

JIM ALLEN was elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22-26, 1966.

NY T-13
August 26, 1966

H. RAP BROWN

H. RAP BROWN is a former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization of
SNCC is set forth in
this appendix.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

STOKELY CARMICHAEL is a former National Chairman of SNCC.

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN is Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-14
June 27, 1967

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FRED HALSTEAD

On October 29, 1967, FRED HALSTEAD was elected to the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party

NY T-15
October 30, 1967

DOROTHY HEALEY

DOROTHY HEALEY is Chairman of the Southern California CP District and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-3
October 18, 1967

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-3
October 18, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-16
April, 1964

NY 100-153735

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is described in "The Worker", July 14, 1968, page four, column one, as the "Secretary of the Party's National Committee for Negro Affairs".

MICKEY LIMA

MICKEY LIMA is Chairman of the Northern California District of the Communist Party and is a full-time paid functionary. He is a member of the CP National Committee as well as a member of the National Executive Board, CP, USA.

NY T-17
July 1, 1968

CHARLENE MITCHELL

CHARLENE MITCHELL is described in "The Worker", July 14, 1968, page one, column five, as the candidate of the CP, USA, for President of the United States and as "Field Secretary for the Party's Commission on Black Liberation".

WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-14
June 27, 1967

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B. Glossary Of Organizations

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on July 14, 1968.

"The Daily World" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

APPENDIX

1.

AFRO-AMERICANS AGAINST
THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On May 22, 1968, a source furnished the following information:

Afro-Americans Against The War in Vietnam (AAAWV) was formed as an "Anti-War" committee in January, 1966, at the initiative and under the control of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Comprised of the "Negro Fraction" of the SWP, it was hoped that in addition to providing this fraction with an activity, it would give the SWP an opportunity to link its "Negro Struggle" with its protests against United States policy abroad.

AAAWV has attempted to discourage Negro support for the Vietnam War effort by sponsoring and supporting a number of demonstrations and rallies against United States policy in that area of the world.

The group's Chairman is PAUL BOUTELLE, active SWP member in New York City. Its mailing address is Post Office Box 384, Cathedral Station, New York, New York.

AAAWV has not been as active as the SWP leadership had hoped.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL BLACK ANTI-WAR ANTI-DRAFT UNION (NBAWADU)

On February 5, 1968, a first source advised during the January 27 through 29, 1968 Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) sponsored National Anti-War conference in Chicago, Illinois, a "black caucus" was held. JOHN WILSON of the New York Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced the Black Caucus had formed a National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) which would closely cooperate with the SMC.

On March 22, 1968, a second source advised the national headquarters of NBAWADU is located within the New York Office of SNCC at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City (NYC). Source further advised NBAWADU is a SNCC dominated organization and only Negroes may become members.

A printed and published statement by NBAWADU in the form of a position paper states the basic aims and purpose of NBAWADU are to initiate and/or support anti-war and anti-draft movements and to afford draft counseling to those who wish to resist the draft.

On April 12, 1968, a third source advised NBAWADU has appointed regional leaders in major urban cities throughout the United States. Source further advised NBAWADU has held one national meeting at the Diplomat Hotel, NYC, on April 12-14, 1968.

A characterization of SNCC is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level".

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source advised on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) - New York Local (NYL) was founded in New York City.

A second source advised on May 20, 1968, that the SWP-NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time, the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CP, USA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CP, USA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CP, USA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CP, US.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

OCT 31 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special
Agent James F. O'Connell, dated and captioned as above,
at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.